FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

Select Classical School.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces his intention to open a SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL in Fayetteville, on the 1st of March ensuing, in which the number of Pupils will not exceed twelve. The plan of study will be modelled after the programme of studies pursued in the Academical Department of the well known College of the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, situated on Long Island, and the general discipline will be conformed, as far as practicable, to the rule of that Institution. It will be within the object of the present School to form those habits of application which best fit for an entrance into the Freshman or Sophomore Classes of the University of North Carolina, or any other literary institution in the Union. Applications for admission may be made at once. Terms, with reference to the times, $30 per session of 5 months.

The Subscriber has been favored with letters containing testimonials from the following gentlemen: Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D., L. L. D.; Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Rector of St. Paul's College, College Point, Long Island; Hon. David L. Swain, L. L. D., President of the University of North Carolina; Rev. William Hooper, L. L. D., Professor of Ancient Languages in Columbia College, S. C.

JARVIS BUXTON.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 17, 1843. 37tf

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ON the 10th February will be sold, at the late residence of Miss Rachael Barge,

House and half acre Lot on North street.
58 acres Land on Cape Fear, joining McPherson and McIver land.
Two quarter acre Lots, near S. Mims.
One eighth acre ditto, on McIver street.
One undivided part of 11 acres Land, near Poplar Spring.

Also, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

EDW'D W. BARGE, *Executor.*
S. W. TILLINGHAST, *Anct'r.*

January 16, 1843. 37ts

POTATOES AND ORANGES.

80 BBLS. prime Irish Potatoes, (warranted free from frost.)
1000 prime sweet Havana Oranges,
10 boxes Bar Soap.

For sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

January 18, 1843. 37-3w

VALUABLE LAND for Sale.

WILL be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, on the first day of February next, that valuable and well known TRACT OF LAND, containing 1143 acres, lying in the county of Robeson, on the West side of Ashpole Swamp, known as the late residence of Malcom McCormack, dec'd. Any person or persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and examine for themselves. Terms liberal and made known on day of sale.

NEILL McCORMACK.
JOHN McCORMACK.
ARCH'D McLEAN.

Affordsville, January 5, 1843. 37-3w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

NOTICE to shew cause against the Petitions of the following Petitioners, for their discharge and certificates as Bankrupts, at Wilmington, on Monday the 1st day of May next, to-wit:—

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.
George W. Peay, Farmer.
John N. Brent, Merchant.
John Wall, Jr.,
Elnsley M. Woodburn, Merchant.
Binford Williamson, Farmer.
James W. Sanders, Merchant.
RICHMOND COUNTY.
James W. Smith, Merchant.
ANSON COUNTY.
W. H. Bigelow, Mechanic.
Cullen Curlee, Farmer.
William Walden, Farmer.
Augustine Shepherd, Farmer.
James A. Harrell, Farmer.
STANLY COUNTY.
Thomas Tomlinson, Merchant.
GUILFORD COUNTY.
Joel Sanders, Trader.
George Underwood, Farmer.
Milton H. Sanders, Farmer.
Talbert Russell, Collier.
Jonathan Cook,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
John W. Matthews, Farmer.
John Hart, Laborer.
Charles Shadgett, Tavern-keeper.
Neill Patterson, Farmer.
MOORE COUNTY.
James Garner, Farmer.
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Samuel Rayner, Painter.
BLADEN COUNTY.
J. F. Barnes, Merchant.

By order of the Court.

W. E. ANDERSON, *C. D. C.*

Wilmington, Jan'y 11, 1843. 37-10w

ON CONSIGNMENT,

6 HHDS. PRIME NEW ORLEANS SUGAR,
10 bbls. do. do. Molasses.

For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST.

January 6, 1843. 36-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

25 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
A few casks Plaster Paris,
5 barrels Tanners' Oil,
5 casks Cheese, of superior quality.

B. ROSE.

December 27, 1842. 36-3w

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving, in addition to his former Stock of Goods, Common and Fine CROCKERY, Stone Pitchers and Jars, Rio and Cuba Coffee, New Orleans Molasses, of best quality, in bbls., N. O. Sugars, Irish Potatoes, and unslacked Thomastown Lime, which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce,

J. D. WILLIAMS.

January 10, 1843. 36-tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by
MICHAEL McGARY.

July 11, 1842. 10tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

THIS popular article, for the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Salt Rheum and Ringworm, ulcers, and cutaneous affections generally, just received for sale at the Book Store. A more extended advertisement, with cases of cures, will appear in a week or two in the Observer. *Jan'y* 3.

Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

A FEW copies of the new and enlarged Edition, just received by E. J. HALE.

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A SUPPLY just received.

E. J. HALE.

REPORT ON THE LITERARY FUND, &c.

The Select Committee, who were required, by a Resolution of this House, "to obtain from the Governor, as President ex-officio of the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards, the names of the several debtors of the said Boards, from the period of the first loan up to the present time—the amount due from each—and the security taken for the payment of said loans, specifying particularly when the several debts that are paid were discharged, and the several amounts now due, and the names of the debtors and their securities. And, further, to inquire into the solvency of the obligors, in the bonds of the borrowers and their securities, and whether any loss has ever been sustained by either of said Boards, and by whom, and when; and to Report the names of the borrowers to this House, and in full on all the subjects contemplated," have discharged the duty, and ask leave to

REPORT:

That, heretofore, they have obtained a list of the debtors to said Boards, from His Excellency, and submitted the same to the House, which has been printed; and, in pursuance of the duty imposed by the other branch of the Resolution, they have carefully examined and compared the books, which have been regularly kept by the Governor, and each and every bond specifically, and find them to correspond with the statements heretofore furnished by the Governor, and printed.

The testimony of David W. Stone, Esq., taken before the Committee, satisfies them that the statement C, (heretofore submitted,) is a correct list of notes delivered to Governor Morehead by his predecessor; and upon his evidence, and others, which was perfectly satisfactory, the Committee have no doubt that all the bonds now due, to both Boards, are well secured; and although some of the principals are doubtful, yet, the securities place the bonds beyond exception; and that nothing has been lost, by either of said Boards, since their organization, in 1837.

The Committee have also examined the Treasurer's receipts, taken by the Boards, and find them all correct; and, since Gov. Morchead's administration, (beyond which they did not go it, this particular inquiry,) the moneys received by the Boards have been promptly paid over to the Treasurer, or deposited in Bank.

The Committee have also examined the Rail Road bonds, in which a portion of the Literary Fund has been *invested*; they find that the Board in 1840, invested in the bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, under their corporate seal, $60,000, due in 1845, and $25,000, due in 1850; for the security of which, with some other debts, a deed in trust, in September 1840, was executed by the Company, conveying all the property then owned by the Company. The Committee are informed that the other debts secured in said deed are paid off, and that the property conveyed is amply sufficient to secure the bonds. The interest thereon is paid up to 1st January 1842. That, since 1840, $2000 has been invested in the bonds of said Company, endorsed by the State, and due in 1847. That $140,000 were invested in 1840, in the bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, endorsed by the State, and since 1840, $25,300 of said bonds, due from 1845 to 1852.

The Committee ascertain that the Literary Board was organized by Governor Dudley, President ex officio, on Feb. 16, 1837, by the appointment of Ebenezer Pettigrew, David W. Stone, and Alfred Jones, Esqs.; that on the next day, Mr. Jones having declined, Charles Manly, Esq. was appointed in his place. That on May 30, 1837, Mr. Pettigrew having declined, Wm. A. Blount, Esq. was appointed in his place. That on Feb. 16, 1839, and on Feb. 10, 1841, Messrs. Blount, Stone, and Manly were re-appointed. That Mr. Blount declined, upon his re-appointment by Governor Morehead, in 1841, and, in April, 1841, Governor Dudley was appointed in his place. That Mr. Stone resigned on June 30, 1841, and Weston R. Gales, Esq. was appointed in his place, and the Board now consists of Governor Morehead and Messrs. Dudley, Manly, and Gales.

In 1837 and 1838, the Internal Improvement Board consisted of Governor Dudley, Messrs C. Jones, and Wm. D. Mosely. In 1839, Mr. C. P. Mallett was appointed in the place of Mr. Mosely, and so the Board continued for 1840. In Feb. 1841, Governor Morehead appointed Messrs. C. Jones and Governor Dudley. In April, 1841, Governor Dudley resigned, and the vacancy remained for that year; and, in 1842, the board was composed and now consists of Governor Morehead, Messrs. C. Jones, Sr. and Jesse Harper.

The Committee, in conclusion, take pleasure in stating, that the Governor afforded to the Committee every facility and aid necessary, and in his power, for the satisfactory discharge of the duty imposed on them. The Committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ASA BIGGS, *Chairman.*

January 11, 1843.

DEBATE ON SURRENDER OF THE CHARTER.

The "Great Western."—A young friend, who was present in the House of Commons, during the discussion of Mr. Jones's resolutions concerning the State Bank's surrender of its charter, [see proceedings] writes us the following 'free and easy' communication concerning the same, under date of Raleigh, Jan. 7th. He will pardon us for 'making free' with a private letter.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

"I have heard some 36 or 40 speeches in the House of Commons on Jones's Resolutions about the surrender of the Bank's charter. Asa Biggs, of Martin, opened the discussion with a furious locofoco speech, denouncing banks, and declaring that the "issue was between the supremacy of the banks and the supremacy of the people."

"He was replied to by Michael Francis, of Haywood, a very talented man, and an able and eloquent speaker. Mr. Francis is a very large man; a great deal more corpulent than the Governor, though not so tall. They call him here the "Great Western." He took the position that the matter of appointing a select committee to report some suitable plan for winding up the Bank was unconstitutional, because it violated a solemn contract entered into between the State and private individuals—that the Legislature appointing a committee to go and take possession of the Bank, its books, bonds, papers, &c. was an outrage upon the rights and property of individuals. He went on to show that more revenue was raised from the banks, than from every other source in the State, and defied the Democrats to show otherwise. He showed how much was owing to the Bank, and what distress it would produce if these debts were immediately to be collected. That it would produce additional distress by curtailing the circulation of paper money in the State, already by far too scarce. In short, he made an able speech: the sketches reported in the papers here give you no idea of it; to appreciate, you must hear him.

"He was replied to by Mr. Bragg, of Northampton, who is said to be the strongest man of the Loco party in the House; but in my humble opinion he made a failure. Several of the *little Democrats*—the lieutenants—attempted, also, to reply. Duncan McRae tried him, and said that Francis dealt in small matters; to which Francis replied, that when he dealt with the gentleman and his arrangements he was indeed dealing with small fry. Scales, of Rockingham, made a sidewipe at him; but Mr. F. mentioned that he meant no disrespect when he called him a popgun; and was not surprised that he had been weighed in the *Scales* and found wanting. Russell, of Granville tried him, and blustered and 'snorted' about Francis having come from Scotland, &c.; to which Mr. F. replied that it was true, he did come from Scotland—from a Monarchy—but here was the difference between Mr. Russell and himself, that Russell was a Republican by *chance*, while he [Francis] was one from *choice*; and doubtless if Russell had been born in England, Prince Albert would have stood a bad chance, for he must have succeeded well with Victoria, from the Quixotic display he had made of himself there to day. Russell rejoined, and made some allusion to the patriarch Isaac. Mr. F. gravely replied that the gentleman was out of order, for the rule of the House was, that no member should make allusion to an absent person; and as Isaac was not present to defend himself, he was out of order for alluding to him. Mr. F. went on to say that the gentleman from Ashe [Mr. Bower] had'nt said a word during all this debate, contrary to his expectation; for at the beginning of the session he was continually talking. He was reminded of the anecdote of the Irishman who bought an owl for a parrot, to hear it talk; no talk having escaped it at the end of a week he concluded it was afraid to talk among strangers; and being after awhile questioned again concerning his parrot's progress, he replied that it had not spoke yet, but he supposed it soon would, as it kept "a devil of a thinking!" During all this scene the House was in a continual roar of laughter."

The Raleigh correspondent of the Halifax Republican gives the following correct account of the circumstances which produced the connection between the State and the Rail Road Companies. Nearly every fact mentioned is within our own personal knowledge. To Mr. Haywood, and other leaders of the Locofoco party, is the credit emphatically due of having involved the State in those heavy losses now so much complained of by the party:—

"RALEIGH, 4th Jan'y 1843.

Two subjects of deep and momentous concern not intrinsically of a political character, but made so to a considerable extent by the Locos, are now engaging the attention of the Legislature.—The Rail Roads and the Banks—the Locos on the first subject had the audacity the other day to charge the Whigs with being the authors of all the evils of connecting the Roads with the State: they were answered in a manner, which they will not soon forget.

After the smoke of the battle had cleared away these facts seemed to have been admitted by all parties,—that in the year 1836 Mr. William H. Haywood's eloquence and influence induced the first investment ever made by the State in a Rail Road; that on a proposition to dispose of the surplus Revenue then lately received, Graham, Joyner, and Moore reported a scheme to the Senate, to lend out all that was not needed to pay a public debt then owed by the State and to subscribe three hundred thousand dollars in the Cape Fear Bank. Bills to carry into effect these purposes passed the Senate, which was then Whig, and came to the Commons, then democratic, where the plan was wholly changed by the influence of Mr. Haywood, and six hundred thousand dollars subscribed in the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road. For this good service done to that Company, Mr. Haywood has ridden on the Road ever since with a free ticket and has a hundred times, boasted of that achievement in the Legislature as the chief glory of his life.

It further appeared that Saunders and Henry had both warmly urged and memorialized, with great eloquence, the Legislature of 1838 to endorse the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Bonds for five hundred thousand dollars, that they had further recommended that the State should borrow three millions of dollars to build Rail Roads elsewhere in the State, and especially one from Fayetteville towards the west, whose cost was estimated at two millions of dollars.

The State in this was to take sixteen hundred thousand dollars!!!

It further appeared that at the Legislature of 1840, Mr. Haywood wrote a Bill which was presented to the House and rejected, containing his plan of relief for the Raleigh and Gaston Road; which plan, in short, was to lend the Rail Road three hundred thousand dollars to be paid to the State in stock at *fifty* dollars a share, although said Stock was then worth from *one* to *two* dollars a share only.

Does it not strike you with astonishment that the Democrats are always bawling against Internal Improvements, and yet they are sure never to think a man worthy of any elevation unless he has been the foremost champion of what they so especially condemn.

They are downright hypocrites on this subject.

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

SCARLET FEVER.

This fearful disease being now prevalent in Philadelphia, brought to the recollection of the writer, a conversation which he had with an elderly Physician while travelling through New England a year or two since, and whose practice had been extensive in the interior of Massachusetts. He stated that his mode of treatment for the Scarlet Fever differed somewhat from that of his fellow professors, and he was led to adopt it from the following circumstance:

He was called to a man who had been suffering under the complaint one or two days; he found him in a high state of fever and dangerously ill; the symptoms were so alarming, that he felt satisfied if the usual mode of treatment was followed, his patient would certainly die. In reflecting on the case, and recollecting he had a person under care with inflammatory rheumatism and that Colchicum was producing precisely the same effects in the one case which he desired in the other, he was induced to administer it, and the effect on his patient was most salutary and relieving, and in a few days he recovered.

The Doctor stated it as a fact, and all of his after experience fully established it, that the use of the Colchicum in Scarlet Fever entirely obviated the tendency to Dropsical swelling which is often so troublesome, if not dangerous; and he also said that after adopting this mode of treatment he never lost a patient with this disease, if called in the early stages to administer.

His plan, as dictated by himself and copied from a memorandum made at the time, was this:—"Immediately at the first attack of Scarlet Fever to an adult he gave in one dose 15 grains Calomel and 10 grains powdered Ipecac. After the operation of this medicine, he administered four grains powdered Colchicum every four or six hours as required; and if much heat, a fever mixture; should there be too much purging, a few drops of laudanum."

If the above remarks will be of any value in treatment of this dreadful disease, the object of this communication will be attained.

The London Times has an article rejoicing over the "triumphs of the Free Trade party in the Empire State of America," and the "utter prostration of the Tariff party." It vauntingly remarks that, by proper management on the part of the Ministry, "the admission of English manufactures into the markets of the United States may now be secured on conditions which will *secure the prosperity of British manufacturing industry for many years.*" Thus we see the pauper labor of Europe is again to be brought in competition with free American industry, if British interests can succeed in repealing our Tariff.—*Philadelphia Forum.*

There is no mistake about the Virginia Whigs. Though betrayed, they are not dismayed. We have yet to hear of the first man who has fallen away from the true faith. The party in the Legislature are as true as steel, and they are well backed by as true a party in the country as ever fluttered.

Richmond Whig.

Facility of Petition.—The following, if true, is a severe hit upon the abuses of petitioning: "A wag in Albany made a bet that he could get five hundred signatures to hang a venerable Episcopal clergyman in that city. He wrote in a fair hand a long petition, too long for any body to take the trouble to read, and succeeded in getting the requisite number in a single morning."

Inquisitiveness.—An inquisitive gentleman thus accosted a boy who was tending pigs: "Boy, whose pigs are those?" "The sow's sir," was the prompt reply. "Well then, whose sow is it?" "Father's." "Well, well, who is your father?" "If you will mind the pigs, I will run home and ask my mother."

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 12.

Mr Jones moved that the vote, by which was rejected the Resolution in relation to the appointment of an Agent to investigate the affairs of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, be reconsidered; which was negatived, 23 to 22.

Mr Dockery presented a bill to incorporate the Alfordsville Cavalry or Dragoons, in the county of Robeson; which passed its first reading.

Mr Shepard presented a bill to require public officers to give receipts; which passed its first reading.

The Resolution relating to the Bank of the State, [the unfinished business of yesterday,] was taken up and read the third time; when Mr Edwards moved the following Resolution as an amendment:

Resolved, That the Speakers of the two Houses of this General Assembly communicate to the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of N. Carolina a copy of the foregoing resolutions.

The amendment was adopted, and the discussion resumed on the merits of the original Resolution, and continued until adjournment. Messrs Brown and Cooper spoke in favor, and Messrs Morehead and Dobson, in opposition to the Resolution.—The Senate adjourned, without taking the question.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr Biggs, from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the safety of the Literary Fund, made a report, which was concurred in, and, on motion of Mr Barringer, was ordered to be printed. *(See Report.)*

Mr Walker, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the memorial from the county of Jones, relative to increasing the toll of Millers, reported the same back to the House, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration. Concurred in.

Mr Walker, from the same Committee, also reported on the bill to extend the provisions of the 75th chapter of the Revised Statutes, and to amend the same, recommending its passage. Read the second time and passed.

The bill respecting notes made payable to guardians, and by them passed to others, was rejected.

The bill further to restrain excessive usury, was opposed at length by Mr Moore, who thought it would but increase the pecuniary distress, and advocated by Mr. Francis, and was rejected.

The bill to amend the 24th chapter Revised Statutes, concerning Crimes and Punishments, was rejected, but afterwards reconsidered.

The bill concerning Executions was rejected.

The engrossed bill from the Senate, for apportioning the members of the House of Commons among the several Counties of this State, according to the Federal population, was read a second time, and the question being on its passage,

Mr Avery moved to amend by taking from the county of Burke one member, and giving it to the county of McDowell, but the motion did not prevail.

Mr Ashe moved to amend by taking one member from the county of Anson and giving it to Union; but the motion was lost.

Some debate ensued, on the constitutional difficulty created by the establishment of new counties; and Messrs Moore and Biggs declared, that they could not vote for the bill until the difficulty was removed.

The bill was then laid on the table, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The Speaker then announced the order of the day, being the bill to lay off the State into Congressional Districts. The bill was read a second time.

Mr Stowe moved to amend by adding the words "and Catawba," after Lincoln; but the motion did not prevail. And the bill passed its second reading.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Charles L. Hinton, Esq., late Treasurer, stating his wish to deliver the moneys and effects in his hands to some one properly authorized, and asking that a Committee may be appointed to settle with him and receive the same.

On motion of Mr Moore, it was ordered that the communication be sent to the Senate, with a proposition to refer the same to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to said Committee to confer with Major Hinton, and solicit him to continue in possession of the office until his successor is qualified; and to report a Resolution to pay him for the sacrifices already made, and which he may make in the discharge of this duty.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to exempt certain articles of personal property from execution, was taken up on its third reading.

Mr Cardwell moved to strike out all the articles but an additional bed and farming tools not exceeding in value $10; but the motion did not prevail.

Mr Kelly moved to amend, by providing that the provisions of the bill should only extend to a man with a wife and child; but subsequently withdrew his motion.

The bill then passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to prevent unlawful mining was taken up on its third reading. Several unsuccessful motions were made to amend the bill, and it was discussed at some length, but finally passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr Brummell presented a Resolution, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Militia Laws as to exempt commissioned officers from working on roads; which was adopted.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 13.

The Resolutions, heretofore offered by Mr. Edwards, providing that if the Bank will tender its Charter during the present session, the State will accept it, were again taken up, and discussed during the whole sitting. Mr. Joyner made a most capital Speech against the Resolutions. Mr. Jacocks also spoke against them. At a late hour, the vote was taken on their passage, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Arrington, Allison, of Orange, Boykin, Boyd, Brown, Cooper, Edwards, Emmett, Exum, Hester, Larkins, Melvin, Mitchell, Moore, Pasteur, Ray, Shepard, Speight, Stafford, Stallings, Swinson, Tomlinson, Walker, John W. Williams and Wm. P. Williams—25.

Nays—Messrs. Albright, Allison, of Iredell, Burgin, Cathy, Dobson, Dockery, Elliott, Howard, Hodges, Jacocks, Jones, Joyner, Morehead, Moye, Myers, Pharr, Ribelin, Rogers, Spruill, Thomas and Worth—21.

They were then ordered to be transmitted to the Commons.

The bill to prevent the suspension of Specie payments by the Banks, was taken up, when Mr. Edwards presented the following substitute, which was read and ordered to be printed:

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That, if any Banking Institution in this State shall, after the taking effect of this Act, upon demand made at its Banking house, or usual place of doing business, refuse payment of its Notes, Deposites, or other Debts, in gold and silver coin, the value of which is fixed by the laws of the United States, and shall continue so to refuse, for the period of thirty days, in any one year, such refusal shall be deemed, taken and held, to be a forfeiture of its Charter, and of all franchises, powers, and privileges, conferred by its Act or Acts of incorporation.

2. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever any Bank shall have forfeited its Charter, in manner declared in the foregoing section, it shall be the duty of the Attorney General, and he is hereby expressly *directed* and *required* to prefer an information against such Bank, and to proceed in all respects as is provided in the 26th Chapter of the Revised Statutes, entitled "An Act concerning Corporations."

3. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever the Attorney-General shall need or require the assistance of other Counsel, in any proceedings he may institute or commence against any Bank in this State, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, upon his application in writing, to employ some one, learned in the Law, as such assistant Counsel.

The resignation of Richard D. Spaight, as one of the Councillors of State elect, was *presented by Mr. Pasteur, read and accepted.*

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Moore, for the residue of the Session.

Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on the University, reported adversely to the Resolution, proposing to repeal the Act of Assembly giving escheated property to the University. Concurred in.

Mr. Hester presented a series of Resolutions, declaring that a Bank ought to be established at Henderson, with a Capital of $100,000, with a view to encourage and build up a Tobacco market within our own State, and that a bill be reported to that effect. Read first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Candler, the bill to erect the County of Gaston, was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Cardwell, was indefinitely postponed.

The engrossed bill supplemental to an act passed at the present Session, to lay off and establish the County of Catawba, was taken up on its second reading.

Mr. Scales moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and to insert a clause repealing the Act establishing the county of Catawba.

Mr. Nash was in favor of this amendment. He had acted, as he now had reason to believe, from mistaken views in this matter. He was opposed to the division of counties, and had voted against every one this session but that of Lincoln—and in that case he had been led to believe that a large majority of the people of Lincoln were in favor of it. He would be glad to have an opportunity to retrieve his error.

Mr. Brummell opposed the amendment. If the same diligence had been used by the opponents of a division before the bill passed, that had been since, it might not have passed. It had passed after due deliberation, and now every sort of invention was used to repeal it. He regarded it as child's play.

The question was then taken on the amendment, and it was rejected.

The bill then passed its second reading, by a vote of 81 to 23.

On motion of Mr. Biggs, the bill was read a third time, passed, and ordered to be sent to the Senate, for its concurrence in the amendments.

The bill to repeal that part of the Revenue Law, requiring the Comptroller to furnish Sheriffs with blank licences, was read the second and third time, and passed.

Mr. Mendenhall presented a bill appointing Clerks and Masters to take depositions; which passed its first reading.

The House then adjourned.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 14.

On motion of Mr. Rogers, the bill to authorize the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to issue Notes, and to make Loans to the People, was taken up and read the second time. Mr. Rogers moved to amend the bill, by providing for the issuing of $200,000 in one dollar notes; $200,000 in two dollar notes; $200,000 in three dollar notes; $200,000 in five dollar notes; and $200,000 in ten dollar notes, which was read and agreed to. The bill then passed its second reading. Ayes 23, Noes 22.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the bill to prevent the suspension of Specie payments by the Banks in this State, was taken up for consideration, and occupied the Senate the balance of the sitting. It was advocated at length by Messrs. Brown, Edwards, and Shepard, and opposed by Messrs. Morehead, Thomas, Dockery and Jacocks. On

the question—"Shall this bill pass?"—the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Arrington, Allison, of Orange, Boykin, Brown, Cooper, Edwards, Ennett, Exum, Larkins, Melvin, Rae, Shepard, Speight, Stafford, Swinson, Walker, Williams, of Person, Williams, of Franklin—18.

Nays—Messrs. Albright, Allison, of Iredell, *Boyd*, Burgin, Cathey, *Dobson*, Dockery, Elliott, Howard, Hodges, Jacocks, Jones, *Mitchell*, *Moore*, Morehead, Moye, Myers, *Pasteur*, Pharr, Ribelin, *Rogers*, Spruill, *Stallings*, *Tomlinson*, Thomas and Worth—26.

So the bill was rejected. The names in *italics* are "Democrats."

The supplemental bill to the Act establishing Catawba County, was read the first and second and third time, and ordered to be *enrolled*.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Wilson, of Perquimons, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the memorial from the Commissioners of the Town of Wilmington, made a report in favor of allowing the claims prayed for in the memorial, and recommended the adoption of certain Resolutions, which passed their first reading.

On motion of Mr. Lord, the bill to arrange the sixth Judicial Circuit, and to appoint the time for holding the courts therein, was taken up on its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Avery, the County of Caldwell was stricken out from the 6th Judicial Circuit, and attached to the 7th; and the bill passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Cardwell, the bill to lay off the State into Congressional Districts was taken up on its third reading.

Mr. Halsey moved to amend, by striking out Washington and Tyrrell from the 8th District, and attaching them to the 9th, and Martin from the 9th and attaching it to the 8th.

Messrs. Cardwell, J. B. Jones and Bragg, opposed the amendment, and Messrs. Halsey, Ford Taylor, and Biggs, supported it.

Mr. Cardwell called for a division of the question; and the question was then taken on striking out, and decided in the negative. Mr. Leach moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and to insert a substitute, which arranges the Districts as follows:

1st District—Cherokee, Macon, Haywood, Buncombe, Henderson, Rutherford, Cleaveland, Burke, Yancey and Ashe.

2d—Caldwell, Wilkes, Iredell, Lincoln, Cabarrus and Mecklenburg.

3d—Surry, Stokes, Guilford, Rockingham and Caswell.

4th—Randolph, Davidson, Davie, Rowan, Richmond, Stanly, Anson and Montgomery.

5th—Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover, Sampson and Duplin.

6th—Person, Orange, Chatham, Wake and Granville.

7th—Warren, Franklin, Nash, Johnston, Edgecombe, Halifax and Northampton.

8th—Wayne, Pitt, Greene, Lenoir, Jones, Onslow, Carteret, Craven and Hyde.

9th—Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Gates, Perquimons, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck.

Mr. Leach spoke at some length in favor of the amendment, and complained of the injustice of the original bill—it was a system of Gerrymandering which should not be forced upon the people of the State.

Mr. Bragg replied, contending that the plan would challenge a comparison with any that had been submitted, that the Committee in preparing it had consulted more the convenience of the people than the interests of a party; and that more liberality had been shown to the Whigs, than they would have shown to the Democrats.

Mr. Francis moved to lay the bill on the table; but the motion did not prevail, and the debate was further continued by Messrs. Moore and Leach, in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Bragg in reply.

Mr. Cardwell called for a division of the question; and the question on striking out, was decided in the negative, by a vote of 63 to 46.

Mr. Moore moved to amend, by striking out the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Districts, and inserting the following:

2d—Stokes, Surry, Ashe, Wilkes, Iredell and Davidson.

3d—Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Davie, Anson and Cabarrus.

4th—Cumberland, Chatham, Moore, Robeson, Richmond, Montgomery, Randolph and Stanly.

5th—Orange, Person, Caswell, Rockingham, and Guilford.

6th—Nash, Halifax, Warren, Franklin, Granville and Wake.

7th—Columbus, Bladen, Brunswick, New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin, Lenoir, Onslow, Wayne, and Johnston.

8th—Carteret, Craven, Hyde, Tyrrell, Washington, Beaufort, Greene, Pitt, Edgecombe and Jones.

The amendment was discussed at some length, by Messrs. Mills and Moore in its support, and Messrs. Bragg and McRae in opposition.

Mr. Bower called for a division of the question; and the question on striking out was decided in the negative, by a vote of 63 to 45.

The bill was further amended, on motion of Mr. Barringer, by inserting a proviso, including the new Counties which have been established in the territory of other counties, and passed its third reading, by a vote of 60 to 48.

The House then adjourned to half past 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Barringer, the Resolution directing the loan of $1000 to Floral College, in the County of Robeson, was read the second and third time, and passed.

The bill for arranging the State into fifty Senatorial Districts, passed its third reading.

The engrossed bill from the Senate to incorporate the Nantahala Turnpike Company, in the Counties of Macon and Cherokee; and the engrossed Resolutions in relation to the Bank of the State, were read the first time, and passed.

Mr. Herring presented a bill to amend an act passed in the year 1834, to incorporate the Town of Clinton, in Sampson County; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Caldwell, of Iredell, from the Committee on Finance, made a report in behalf of the minority of said Committee, on that portion of the Governor's Message, relating to the investment of certain funds of the Literary Board; which was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Avery, the bill to lay off and establish the county of Alexander was taken up on its second reading; and was rejected.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 16.

The Preamble and Resolutions to authorise the printing of Indexes to Colonial Documents, relative to North Carolina, and the procurement of copies of said documents in the proper offices in London, were taken up, and read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The resolution relating to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund was read the second and third times, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The Resolutions providing for the establishment of a Bank at Henderson, were read the second time and rejected, Ayes 17, Noes 22.

EVENING SESSION.

The engrossed bill to restore Jury trial to the County Courts of Anson, was read the third time, passed and ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to amend the act for the better regulation of Common Schools, was read the second time and rejected.

The bill extending the time for Sheriffs to settle their accounts with the Comptroller, was read the second and third times, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr Satterfield presented the following:

Resolved, That no new bills shall be presented from and after to-day.

Which was, on motion of Mr Francis, laid on the table.

Mr Wilson of Perquimons, presented a Resolution proposing to adjourn *sine die*, on Monday the 23d instant.

Mr Francis moved to amend by inserting Thursday the 19th instant; which was accepted by Mr Wilson.

On motion of Mr Bragg, the Resolution was laid on the table and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

On motion of Mr Barringer, the bill in addition to the Revised Statutes concerning the University of North Carolina, was taken up on its third reading.

Mr Bragg moved to strike out all after the e acting clause and to insert a substitute, which was carried.

Mr Francis remarked, that he should vote for the passage of the bill, though he hardly thought it would accomplish what was intended. It might effect some good, however, in giving the boys exercise, for they would have to go a few miles further to get their liquor.

The bill then passed its third reading.

The bill to amend an act, entitled an act for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, passed in the year 1840, was taken up on its second reading.

On motion of Mr Bragg, the bill was amended by adding a preamble, setting forth that fifty thousand dollars of the bonds endorsed by the State for the Company, are under protest; and that this act is necessary to preserve the credit of the State.

On motion of Mr Biggs, the title of the bill was amended as follows: A bill to direct the investment of a portion of the Literary Fund, to prevent the faith of the State from being tarnished. And the bill passed its second reading—thirty-four voting in the negative, viz: Messrs E. Barnes, J. Barnes, Biggs, Brogden, Byrd, Bannerman, Cardwell, Conrad, Davis, Dickson, Foreman, Gavin, Lee, Massey, Patterson, Richardson Satterfield, Scales, Stockard, Taliaferro, F. Taylor, J. W. Taylor, Thomas, Watson, Harrington, Houser, Herring, Holloway, Kelly, Wilder, Willy, J. W. Williams, Williamson and Yount.

The Speaker announced as the order of the day, the Instruction Resolutions of Mr Jones of Orange.

Mr Guthrie moved to lay the Resolutions on the table, but it was decided in the negative, by a vote of 57 to 49.

The House then adjourned to half past 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The question pending was on the Resolutions of Mr Jones.

Mr Barringer moved to lay them on the table until Friday next. He said there was a great deal of business on the tables of immediate interest to the people of North Carolina, that must necessarily be imperfectly done, or entirely passed over, if left until these Resolutions were disposed of, for they might take up a week's time in their discussion. If gentlemen would consent to his motion, they might get through with the other business by Friday, and they could then discuss these Resolutions to their hearts' content.

Mr Nash hoped the motion would prevail. He regarded the Resolutions as being of very little importance—and their consideration would be a consumption of time and money without a corresponding benefit.

Mr McRae opposed the motion. He thanked the gentlemen for their candor in saying that these instructions would be disregarded. But he differed with gentlemen as to their importance, for he regarded them as vitally interesting to the people of the State. And they should be passed now, while the matters are undergoing consideration in Congress. If the gentleman from Orange was for saving the public time and money, he would propose that the Resolutions should be passed without debate. He was willing to meet him on that ground.

Mr. Nash replied, that he was surprised that the gentleman from Cumberland, (Mr. McRae,) should make this proposition, if he believed they were of vital interest to the people of North Carolina. Could he suppose that the Whigs would suffer them to pass in silence if they were to have so great an effect?

The debate was continued for some time by Mr. Pope in favor of the motion, and Messrs Jackson and Cardwell in opposition.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Barringer, and it was decided in the negative by a vote of 60 to 37.

The question then recurring on the passage of the Resolutions, Mr. Moore called for a division of the question.

Mr. Francis took the floor, in opposition to the Resolutions, and proceeded to discuss them in regular order. He commenced his remarks by asking Mr. Jones, of Orange, where the authority was to be found for sustaining the first Resolution, which says that the Legislature has a right to instruct, and that it is the duty of the Representative to obey. [Mr. Jones replied, that he could not answer the question without making a speech, and he did not intend to do this.] Mr. Francis continued. He would show then, that there was no authority, either in the Constitution of the State, or in the Constitution of the United States. It could not be in the State Constitution, for that was formed before the office of Senator was known to our Constitution. Nor could it be found in the Constitution of the United States, unless it was drawn by implication, and he supposed that they, as strict constructionists, would not contend for this. [Some one referred him to the 18th section of the bill of rights.] The same argument, he said that applied to the State Constitution, would apply in this case—the office of Senator was unknown then. But it was evident that this section applied to the people in their primary assemblages—and no one would contend that this Legislature was the people. He went through with a powerful argument, against the doctrine of instruction, and was proceeding with the second Resolution, on the subject of a Tariff, when at about 7 o'clock, he gave way to

Mr. Mills, who moved that the House adjourn until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock; but the motion did not prevail.

Mr. Francis continued his remarks on the second Resolution. He desired to know what the gentleman from Orange meant by italicising the words *not consent*, in the Resolution. Mr. Jones replied that he did not mean nullification. Mr. Francis was glad of it, and warned the House to beware lest they should be found sanctioning that odious doctrine. He thought the Resolution squinted at it very strong. When he had continued his remarks for about half an hour, he gave way to Mr. Pope, who introduced the following:

Whereas, this House met at 10 o'clock this morning, and sat till 2, and met again at half after 3 o'clock and have been in session until half after seven, therefore,

Resolved, That this House adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

But the Speaker decided this out of order, and Mr. Francis continued his remarks. It is impossible to give a full account of the proceedings that followed after this time. The scene beggars description. Every quarter of an hour nearly, the motion to adjourn was renewed, the Ayes and Noes were called, and the dominant party refused to adjourn. Questions of order were discussed, several calls of the House were had, and some of the members were dosing in their chairs, while others were smoking in the lobbies or Clerk's room. And this scene lasted, until a quarter past 2 o'clock in the morning, when a motion for adjournment was carried.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 17.

Mr. Dobson presented a bill to exempt persons, under 21 years of age, from performing Military duty.

Mr. Myers, a bill to contract the Town limits of Wadesborough, in Anson County; which were read first time.

Mr. Myers obtained leave of absence for the balance of the session.

Mr. Tomlinson presented a Preamble and Resolution, which passed its first reading, directing the Governor to foreclose the Mortgage on the Wilmington Road, if the $50.000, which the State has had to pay for the Company, be not refunded by November 1, 1843.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Bragg, from the Select Committee on the Treasurer's bond, made a report stating that as the time fixed by law for the Treasurer to give his bond, had expired, the bond heretofore given was of no effect and recommended the adoption of a Resolution permitting Mr. Wheeler to withdraw it; which Resolution was adopted.

Mr. Moore, from the same Committee, presented a bill concerning the Treasurer's Bond; which passed its three several readings, and was ordered to be engrossed. [The bill provides a form for the bonds to be given.]

The bill directing the investment of a portion of the Literary Fund, to prevent the faith of the State from being tarnished by endorsing bonds for the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The Speaker then announced as the order of the day, the Resolutions of Instruction. The pending question was on the motion of Mr. Baxter, to indefinitely postpone.

Mr. Mendenhall argued at some length, in favor of the motion: showing that it would be a great saving to the State if it prevailed. He called upon the gentleman from Ashe, (Mr. Bower,)—the journalizer of time consumed in the House, to note it, and if there was a Reporter present, he would tell him to note, that he was ready at any time to yield the floor for a motion to lay the Resolution on the table, that the subject may be disposed of. He called upon the Reporter to notice too, that gentlemen dodged the discussion of the question, and were determined to force the Resolutions upon the House without even attempting to show their expediency. Mr. M. then went into a discussion of the different subjects contained in the Resolutions—the Tariff and the Fine imposed upon General Jackson, &c. When on the subject of the Tariff, he remarked that he agreed with the gentleman from Haywood, [Mr. Francis,] that these Resolutions savored of Nullification—and he charged the author of them, (Mr. Jones, of Orange,) with being a Nullifier in principle, and this he feared was an ingenious attempt to palm his doctrines on the Democrats of this House. If these Resolutions are passed, he could not tell but that in time to come, they would be quoted as an evidence that North Carolina approved the doctrine.

Mr. Jones asked leave to explain. As the gentleman had directly charged him with being a Nullifier, he would take occasion to state that he was not one. While a boy, at College, he was a Nullifier, but after that, on calm reflection, he had renounced the doctrine—he was a States' Rights man.

Mr. M. was glad to hear that he had renounced the doctrine. He hoped that after calm reflection he would renounce these Resolutions too. But the gentleman supported the doctrine in 1834, when it was at its zenith, and he supported Mr. Calhoun now. Mr. M. hoped the gentleman from Orange would give his views to the House on the Resolutions—perhaps they would agree with his in many points—and he would yield the floor to the gentleman from Orange.

The question was then taken on the indefinite postponement, and decided in the negative, by a vote of 53 to 43.

The question then recurring on the passage of the Resolutions.

Mr. McRae took the floor in support of the Resolutions, and in reply to Mr. Francis, and spoke until half after two o'clock, when he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

And the House adjourned to half after 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at half past 3 o'clock.

Mr. McRae continued his remarks. He denounced the Tariff Act of 1840, as a system of plunder and oppression, and Henry Clay, for his agency in violating the compromise Act—and spoke eloquently on the subject of the fine imposed upon Gen'l Jackson; and at about six o'clock concluded his remarks.

On motion of Mr. Bragg, the House then adjourned.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11.

Messrs. Arrington, Worth and Hodges obtained leave of absence from and after Saturday next, and Messrs. Ennett and Pasteur, after Friday next.

Mr. Dockery, from the Committee of Internal Improvement, reported a bill for the Improvement of Lumber River, from Campbell's Bridge to McLean's Turnpike. Read first time.

Mr. Joyner, from the Select Committee on the subject, reported adversely to the memorial presented by a delegation, representing the citizens of Wilmington.

Mr. Jones moved a Resolution to adjourn *sine die* on Saturday next. Laid on the table.

Mr. Joyner presented a bill, supplemental to a bill passed at this session, for the better regulation of the Town of Wilmington. Read first time.

The engrossed Resolution directing a Loan of $1 000 from the Literary Fund to Floral College, in Robeson County, was read the second time and third time, and rejected—Yeas 24. Nays 11.

The Resolution relating to the Wilmington Road, was read the second time, and passed, 23 to 17.

The bill to establish a new County by the name of Jackson, was indefinite postponed, on motion of Mr. Spruill.

The bill to prevent malicious prosecutions, was rejected, 21 to 15.

The bill to exempt persons under 21 years of age from performance of military duty, was, on motion of Mr. Edwards, postponed indefinitely.

The Senate then took up the bill to change the location of the Court House of Lincoln County, which was, on motion of Mr. Spruill, indefinitely postponed.

The bill to prevent unlawful mining was also, on motion of Mr. Worth, indefinitely postponed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Leave of absence, from and after Friday next, was granted to Messrs. Davis, Kelly and Regan.

The bill for the further relief of Insolvent Debtors, was taken up on its third reading.

Mr. Moore opposed the bill, on the ground that it did injustice to creditors, and was imperfect in its provisions.

Mr. Francis spoke in reply to Mr. Moore, and in support of the bill.

Mr. Taylor, of Nash, moved its indefinite postponement; but the motion did not prevail.

The debate was continued by Mr. Bragg in opposition to the bill, and Messrs. Halsey, Guthrie, Biggs and Byrd in its support.

Several amendments were made to the bill on the motions of Messrs. Avery, Barringer and Francis, and it passed its third reading by a vote of 56 to 53.

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, presented a bill altering the time of holding the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in the 7th Judicial Circuit; which passed its first reading.

On motion of Mr. McRae, the Resolutions of Instruction were made the order for the Evening Sessions, until they shall be disposed of.

The House then adjourned to half past 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Leave of absence from the service of the House, was granted to Messrs. Walker, Burgin and Rand.

The Speaker then announced as the order of the day the Instruction Resolutions.

Mr. Bragg moved to amend the first Resolution by adding a proviso in the following words: *Provided*, the instructions to be given and obeyed, require not the Senator to commit a violation of the constitution or act of moral turpitude; which was adopted.

The question then recurring on the passage of said Resolutions, as amended, their second reading.

Mr. Moore took the floor, and proceeded to address the House in reply to Mr. McRae, and in opposition to the Resolutions. He continued his remarks on the first Resolution until dusk, when he gave way for a motion to adjourn.

And, on motion of Mr. Pope, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

The Congressional Districts.—The unfair bill, apportioning the Congressional Districts of the State, the injustice of which we have before exposed, passed its final reading in the House, on Saturday, and is now the law of the land. We shall have much to say on this subject hereafter.

We were a good deal amused with a jolly Whig the other day, from an Eastern County, who, determined to look on the bright side of every thing, was congratulating himself, that although all his old associations and sympathies were broken up by the new arrangement, he had at least the consolation of knowing that he had been moved into *a healthy District.—Register.*

The Suspension Bill.—Mr. Brown's, *alias* Mr. Edwards' Bill declaring the Charter of any Bank in the State forfeited, that suspends Specie payments for 30 days in any one year, whether consecutive or not, was rejected in the Senate, on Saturday last, by *eight* majority. We publish the vote in another column, from which it will be seen, that the dose was too strong even for Loco Foco stomachs. We understand that the friends of the bill take the rejection of it, very much to heart.—*Register.*

The Bank Resolutions.—The Resolutions, in relation to the course pursued by the Stockholders of the Bank of the State, are still under a cloud. The House passed one set, and the Senate laid them on the table, and adopted a substitute, when the House reciprocated the compliment, by laying them on the table. And thus, the matter stands. In the mean while, the meeting of the Stockholders is continued open by adjournment, from day to day.—*Register.*

James Watt, Esq., of Rockingham, has been elected a Councillor of State, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the refusal of Ex-Governor Spaight, to accept the appointment recently conferred on him.—*Ib.*

An error occurred in the House proceedings of Thursday the 12th inst., in noticing the amendment of Mr. Ashe, to the bill apportioning the members of the House of Commons. The amendment was to take one member from the County of Mecklenburg and give it to the County of Union, and not from Anson as there stated.—*Ib.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, Jan'y 16.

Dear Sir: Amidst the gloom that surrounds us here, in anticipation of the evils which will arise from Locofoco legislation, now and then a passage takes place which amuses for the moment. A happy hit came off yesterday in the Senate between that sterling Whig Gen. Dockery, from Robeson and Richmond, and the disappointed Senator, Col. Brown of Caswell.

General Dockery, at the instance of some forty or fifty patriotic, public spirited young men about Alford-ville, in Robeson county, introduced a bill to incorporate a Troop of Cavalry at that place, the object of which was to enable them to equip themselves, and to render themselves more useful, should their country require their service. No sooner was the little bill read by the Clerk, than the redoubtable Colonel, "with all the pomp and circumstance of war," pounced on it, and, with his usual acumen, dissected it. In glowing colors he drew a vivid picture of its dangerous tendency to public liberty, and strongly urged the Senate to check the bill in its passage, otherwise it would subvert the constitution and destroy the liberty of the people.

In Gen. Dockery's remarks upon the introduction of the bill, he had observed that the individuals who wished to be incorporated were personally known to him, and he took pleasure in stating that they were gentlemen of the highest respectability.

In this, the keen-sighted Colonel saw great danger; it confirmed his suspicions that the Affordsville Troop of Cavalry would be dangerous to *public liberty*. He saw in it a disposition to encourage *domestic manufacture*, and to fix upon the South the *odious, abominable, unconstitutional* doctrine of the *Tariff*. His apprehensions were greatly increased from the fact, that the Troop was to be composed of *respectable* men, and he had no doubt if Mr. Jefferson were living, he would be opposed to it

In Gen. Dockery's reply, he observed that he could not see the seed of revolution in his *little bill*, nor could he see its *affinity* to the Tariff, but if the object was to connect the fate of his bill with the Tariff, he was then prepared to discuss the question, and the gentleman could proceed with his remarks, he should be answered. He was at a loss to account for the new and startling lights which had fallen on the understanding of the great *constitutional lawyer* from Caswell, as some six or seven similar bills had passed during the present session, and *that* gentleman's fears had not been before awakened. He saw nothing in his bill different from others of a like character, nor had the keen-sighted Senator been able to urge anything against it, more than that the Troop would be composed of *respectable* young men. If this were a valid objection, the General observed, it must be fatal to the passage of his bill: Whenever *respectability* was preferred as a charge against the citizens of Affordsville and its vicinity, he, in advance, would plead guilty for them, as he knew such an *accusation* was true, because he did not believe that any portion of the citizens of North Carolina were more *respectable*, more *patriotic*, than the citizens of Affordsville and its vicinity: That the Senator from Caswell seemed to have particular objection to their *respectability*. Why this objection? Was it because they were unfit to be Democrats? Was it because they were not to be made the dupes of demagogues, broken down politicians and political hacks?

This incensed the great *constitutional* Senator very much. He rose with the frown of war upon his brow, paused for a moment, then hurled the thunderbolt of Jove, and brought home to the General the charge of *Coon skins*. This dreadful thrust, for the moment, seemed, in the Senator's mind, to have done the work for his adversary.

Strange to tell, the General survived the shock, and with conciliation on his lip, returned to the combat. He observed that there was something so pleasing in the association of Coon skins, that he never heard the name mentioned without recurring to the pleasing scenes of 1840: That for years previous to that time, the patriots of the land had fought *Locofocoism* with all the weapons of truth, but to no effect; they had found that the *real* Democracy, the *Simon-pures*, could not be affected by *sense*, they therefore concluded to try the effect of *nonsense*. The *Coon skin* was selected as the type for the experiment, and most wonderfully had it succeeded; no sooner was it hoisted, than the *real* Democrats snuffed it in the breeze, gave mouth, and rushed to the rescue,—threw in their aid to hurl from office a weak, corrupt set of office holders.

Thus ended the memorable battle of Affordsville, and I think the young men about that place will likely get their bill passed into a law, notwithstanding their *respectability*.

ROBESON.

John H. Pleasants, Esq. has resumed the Editorial Chair of the Richmond Whig, which owed its early success and high character greatly to his former connection with it.

From the Raleigh Register.

THE TREASURER ELECT.

Our Legislature, or its Members, have been in a great ferment for some time past, in relation to the Treasurer elect, and his official Bonds. We have been at some pains to ascertain all the facts of the case, which we now publish as an act of justice to all concerned.

The Treasurer tendered his Bonds to the Governor and two Speakers, and they were approved by the latter, but *disapproved* by the former. The Treasurer claimed the Office, took the prescribed oaths, and made a formal demand of the same from the late Treasurer, who declined a surrender, on the ground that his Bonds had not been approved by all *three*—the Governor and two Speakers.

The Governor laid the subject before the Legislature, with his reasons for disapproval. The Speakers, four days thereafter, also laid before the Legislature, a very elaborated argument, (which rumor says, is the production of Mr. Senator Haywood,) to justify them in their approval. The Whigs believed the Governor right, and so did some of the Democrats; but some of the more intemperate of the party were very free in their indulgence in reflections upon Gov. Morehead, because, *being a Whig*, he had disapproved of the "Democratic" Treasurer's Bonds, while the Democratic Speakers could approve it. Every thing was set down to party, and nothing to a desire to protect the public interest.

The objections to the Bonds are these:

The Bonds do not contain the condition, added to the Treasurer's Bond by the act of 1827, which is as follows, after saying he shall discharge the duties required by law—"or which may, hereafter, be required by law." This last condition was left out of the Bonds, and was added in 1827, in consequence of a defalcation at that time. The principal security, A. W. Mebane, signed the Bond, on condition that D. W. Stone would sign it likewise. This Mr. Stone refused to do, and Mr. Wheeler having failed to disclose this fact to the Governor and Speakers, they called upon Mr. Stone, who proved it. The Bonds were then unanimously rejected, as it was a mere escrow as to Mebane. The next day, Col. Wheeler indemnified Stone to sign the Bonds, when they were again re-delivered by Wheeler for approval, without any new authority from the other obligors to re-deliver them, after they had been previously rejected. Perry Carter, one of the Securities, had signed the Bonds in Hertford, but did not put his seal to his name. Dr. G. C. Moore says, that Mr. Wheeler told him that he discovered it before he parted with Mr. Carter, and Carter told him to tell Dr. Moore to add the seal—which Dr. Moore did at Raleigh, and after the Bonds had been signed by most of the obligors and without their knowledge. The question being referred to the Attorney General, whether the Bonds, having left out the condition 'or which may, hereafter, be required by law,' were sufficient, gave a written opinion, that he was not at all *certain or confident* that they would be held as sufficient.

Mr. Wheeler obtained from Mr. Badger, a very learned and able opinion on the same point, with an examination of a copy of which we have been honored; it is too long for this notice. Let us make the following extract:

"I am therefore, of opinion that the condition of this Bond, omits a provision which the Legislature designed and have plainly declared should be inserted in the condition of every Treasury Bond, and without which *it ought not to be accepted*, upon any notion that the instrument will do as well without it."

The Bonds having been rejected by the Governor and Speakers, Mr. Wheeler procured the signature of Mr. Stone to the Bond and caused his name to be inserted in the body thereof; after its rejection and then without any further authority of the former obligors, tendered it, when the Governor disapproved, and the Speakers approved it. Mr. Stone became uneasy as to the liability of all the obligors, to the instrument, except himself and Mr. Wheeler, and obtained a written opinion from Mr. Badger on the subject. Mr. Badger gave it as his opinion, that none of the obligors to the Bond were bound, but Stone and Wheeler, whereupon Stone forthwith notified the Governor and the Legislature, that if the Bonds had not already been delivered, so as to make them obligatory with him, he withdrew his assent to any further delivery, and forbid their acceptance as his act and deed.

Thus it will be seen, but for the sagacity, firmness and decision of the Governor, the Public Treasury of North Carolina would have been now in the hands of Col. Wheeler, without any other security than himself—or at most, himself and Mr. Stone.

The Democrats have been grossly imposed upon, by misrepresentations. It was represented that Gov. Morehead gave Mr. Wheeler the form of his Bond. That turns out to be not only wholly untrue, but on the contrary, the Governor showed him the conditions that he must put in his Bond, and yet a very material one was left out. It was said the Judges of the Supreme Court had said the Bonds were sufficient. We feel fully authorized in saying, that Chief-Justice Ruffin and Judge Gaston gave no such opinion. It was said Mr. Badger's opinion was, that the Bonds were sufficient, and ought to have been received—the truth turns out to be otherwise. Indeed, some of the 'Democrats' feel themselves under just obligations to the Governor, for saving them from the precipice on which they stood. It was a bitter pill for many of them to swallow, to vote for Col. Wheeler *vs.* Major Hinton; but to have put him in office without any Bond, or a sufficient Bond, would have been ruinous to them as a party; and from this ruin, they have been saved, by the unyielding firmness of the Governor, in which all agree he was right. It has been said the Bonds are copies of Major Hinton's Bonds. Be it so. Gov. Morehead never received those Bonds; they were accepted before he came into office; but we have no hesitation in believing, if these Bonds had been Major Hinton's, they would have been as promptly rejected.

Besides, as to Major Hinton's Bond, there is no difficulty as to the execution, no conditional signing—no addition of seals—and re-delivery, &c. &c. The securities, Duncan Cameron, William Boylan, D. W. Stone, Alfred Jones, and others, executed the Bonds here—their execution and sufficiency was beyond all doubt, besides an unincumbered estate of the Principal, himself, of from $75 to $100,000.

The Legislature has given Col. Wheeler until the 23d, to give his bond—and it is to be hoped he will be enabled to give a sufficient one. As rumor says he had the signatures of some fifteen Members to his Bond before he left for the low country, to obtain others, among whom it is said are Ex-Senator Brown, W. N. Edwards, Esq. and others, a few such as them will make the bond very good.

Senator Berrien does not intend to resign his place in Congress, as a committee in the Georgia Legislature desired him to do. He has written a letter to some friends at Savannah, in which he says, "I ask 'the Whig party of Chatham county' to believe—I entreat 'my friends and neighbors,' to feel and to be assured, that the constitutional rights of an American Senator shall never be sacrificed in my person."

Hatred to the Banks.—We copy from the last "Washington Republican," the following paragraph, as a specimen of the language employed towards those of our fellow-citizens, who, having a little money, have clubbed it together to establish a Bank, with a view to make a lawful profit on their investment, and, at the same time, to benefit the Public. The Editor is speaking of the recent Resolution of the Stockholders of the Bank of the State:

"We are left entirely to conjecture as to the cause of this extraordinary proceeding, or of the motives which may have induced its Stockholders to pursue such a course. It may be owing to the late, though on that account not the less commendable, repentance of the swindler, who, after a long course of fraud, corruption and oppression, at last determines to be honest in spite of old habits, or perhaps it may be but a gambler's trick; an effort to play a game of bluff towards the Democracy of the Legislature."

Death of T. W. White.—We are pained to announce the death of Mr. T. W. White, Editor of the Southern Literary Messenger. He died yesterday morning. He was one of the most enterprising and useful men of his day. He has done great service in the cause of Southern Literature and the cause of the periodical Literature of the U. States, and his death creates a blank which cannot soon be filled. This event is deeply deplored, as well on this score as on account of his personal relations and the attachment so generally felt for the man. He was a warm friend, a generous hearted, humane and valued citizen. His relation as head of an interesting family was not the least imposing in which he could be regarded, and the manner in which it was filled was the most beautiful chapter in his life.

N. Y. Tribune.

In New Hampshire the Whig candidate for Governor is Col. Joseph Cilley, (brother of the late Jonathan Cilley, of Thomaston,) a gallant officer of the last war with England. The Loco candidate is Henry Hubbard, an old Federalist. When Col. Cilley was fighting bravely on the frontier, Hubbard was busy in getting delegates elected to the Hartford Convention. Now Hubbard is called the *Democratic* candidate, and Cilley the *Federal*. Such is the abuse of language which now prevails in the Locofoco presses.—*Kennebec Journal.*

Illinois.—The Senate of Illinois having passed resolutions declaring that there ought to be *no tariff*, and at present *no direct taxation*, the Cincinnati Chronicle, noticing this proceeding, says:

"We must believe, as the only mode of reconciling these things with the human understanding, that the Legislature of Illinois are *Millerites*; and as the end of the world occurs in 1843, there is no necessity for raising a revenue. Of course, if there is to be no tariff and no direct taxation, there is no use for office holders, and the end of civil government has come. We think now we have got to the end of the demagogues."

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JAN. 25.

Brandy, peach,		45	Lead, bar,	7 a 8	
Ditto, apple,	30 a 35		Mackerel, lf bl. No. 1,		5 00
Bacon,	5 a 5½		Molasses,		25
Beeswax,	27 a 28		Oats,		50
Butter,	10 a 12½		Oil, Linseed,	80 a 90	
Bale Rope,	8 a 10		Nails, cut,	6 a 6½	
Coffee,	10 a 12		Powder, keg,		8 00
Cotton,	5½ a 6		Rags,		2½
Cotton Bag'ng,		20	Sugar, brown,	6½ a 10	
Corn,	42 a 50		Lump,		14
Copperas,	3½ a 4		Loaf,	15 a 18	
Candles, F. F.	15 a 17		Salt,	50 a 60	
Flour,	$4 a $4½		Sack,		$5 00
Feathers,	20 a 25		Tallow,		8
Flaxseed,	80 a $1 00		Tin, box,		12
Hides, green,	4 a 5		Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a 2	
dry,	10 a 12½		Wheat,	80 a 85	
Iron,	5 a 5½		Whiskey,	30 a 35	
Lard,	6 a 7		Wool,	15 a 20	
Lime,	$1⅝ a $2 00				

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture,		7	cts. prd
3-4 ditto	ditto	ditto, 5	ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy,)		6	ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10.		14, 15 and 16	

WILMINGTON MARKET—January 18.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 15 00; River Lumber, Wide Boards 5 00 a 6 00; Flooring 6 00 a 7 00; Timber 3 00 a 4 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 00 a 10 00; Shingles 1 00 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 60; Salt, coarse, 30 a 33; Rice 2 37 a 2 50.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine remains about the same as at last report; sales this week at 1 92; but little offering. Tar is also much as it was a week ago, say 80 cts.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—Slow sales of mill timber at former prices, ranging from 3 to 4½ dls. No sales of flooring boards. Wide do. have lately brought 4½, cash, and 5 dls. on credit. Sales of W. O. bbl. staves at 7½; do. of shingles from the country at 1 to 1½, and one lot rather inferior at 90 cts.

Bacon.—6½ is the average price for bacon, round hams bring 7 and 7½.

Corn.—Sale of a cargo Baltimore Corn at 47 cts. From wagons, 55 to 60.

Groceries.—Sales Cuba molasses from wharf at 18. Do. of Martinique at 15½. Do. Cuba coffee, at 8½ to 9. Do. 200 bags St. Domingo coffee at 6 c., cash.

CHERAW MARKET—January 17.

Bacon 5 a 5½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 13; Cotton 4 a 7; Corn 40 a 62½; Flour 4 00 a 4 50; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8.

At Columbia, Cotton 5½ to 6½; Corn 45 to 50; Bacon 7 to 9; Flour 6 to 7.

At New York, Upland Cotton has fallen to 6½ to 6¾, and market very heavy.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED yesterday, Steamer Fayetteville, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, E J Hale, J D Starr, H & E J Lilly, C J & R M Orrell, P Taylor, A Jessup, J Brown, J W Wright, C T Haigh, H L Myrover, A W Steel, E W Willkings, J Huske & Son, I Blake, C P Mallett, D A Ray, S W Tillinghast, Nott & Briggs, W McL McKay, B Rose, Gardner & McKethan, D McLaurin, G McNeill, T S Lutterloh, J R Gee, Jones & Dunn, H Branson, A Kimball, J W Wooten, H Erambert, and E Fuller, of this place; and for Jas Whitehead, W Hardin, H A London, and J Haughton, of the interior.

☞ The River is getting low.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

January 11.—Schr. Brainerd from Charleston; Sloop New Era from do. 13.—Brig Anawan from Havana. 14.—Brig Uncle S

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, Monday Evening.

It is still uncertain when this extraordinary Legislature, now the longest session ever held in N. Carolina, will adjourn. The Whigs in the Senate to-day made a proposition to send a message to the House, to adjourn on Wednesday next, which was voted down by the Democrats and lost. It seems that we were all mistaken a week ago in supposing that we were through with the humbuggery in relation to the Banks. Since then, Patterson's bill in the House, to issue a million of dollars without one dollar specie to redeem it, has been consigned to the tomb; and a bill, imposing fines and penalties upon the Banks we have, is yet upon the table to be acted upon. These measures, like their illustrious predecessors, are of Locofoco origin, and thus far have been defeated by a full Whig vote, aided by a few of the more moderate Democrats. What would an honest farmer say, could he stand in the lobby for a day, and witness the efforts that are made to establish a Bank to put in circulation irredeemable rag-tag-and-bob-tail rag-money, or, if redeemable at all, by a tax on the people,—and especially, what would he say could he remain the other half of the same day and hear the identical men pour forth the most unqualified denunciation and abuse upon all and every bank in the country? What would he say, could he be present and hear for himself all our Banks and Rail Roads denounced as rotten institutions, injurious to the country, and in every way unworthy of public confidence, and upon a motion being made to appoint an Agent from the Democratic ranks, to be paid by the Company, to make a thorough examination, with power to send for persons and papers, to see the very men who make the allegations daily vote against the examination! And yet scenes of this character have occurred more than once. What will the people say, who were promised so much last Summer, when they learn that nothing, nothing, nothing, has been done to promote the common interest, by the longest and most expensive Legislature that ever sat in the State? A Democratic Senator declared on Friday last, from his seat in the Senate, that if the people were benefited by this Legislature, the act was yet to be passed. Well may this be called the humbug Legislature.

RALEIGH, Jan. 23, 1843.

Dear Sir: The discussion on Mr. Jones's political resolutions, which commenced on Monday last, came to a close this day at twelve o'clock. The resolutions were put on their second reading, and passed by a strict party vote. A great many amendments were offered by the Whigs, all of which were rejected, not, however, without involving the Democrats in the most palpable inconsistencies and direct contradictions. Independent of the political bearing of these resolutions, the people will naturally inquire upon what party the responsibility of the consumption of time and money rest. A few facts then will explain this. The resolutions met with the most uncompromising opposition on the part of the Whigs. From the moment they were called up for discussion, motion after motion was made to postpone indefinitely, to a day certain, to lay on the table, &c. &c. After the most eloquent appeals from the Whigs, after being reminded of the protracted Session, of the very small amount of business that had been transacted, and of the great and imperative necessity of legislation for the good of the people, of economy of time, of money, &c., these various propositions were rejected by a determined majority. These resolutions had, previous to Saturday, been the order of the day for Evening Sessions, on which day they were, after the most strenuous opposition, taken up in the morning, to the exclusion of all other business. The House was in Session on Saturday night till half past eleven o'clock. A scene of disorder occurred in the House on Friday evening, that is pronounced by all to be without a parallel in the annals of North Carolina. On the conclusion of Mr. Moore's speech, a Whig member rose to address the House. The Democrats stood unanimously, and in a way that left no doubt of previous concert, shouted "question," which cries were prolonged in the most boisterous manner, and despite the efforts of the Speaker, who with all his energy applied the hammer to the desk, and exerted his lungs to restore order, in which he did not succeed till after the Democrats themselves became alarmed at the perfect scene of confusion which they had raised, and which promised speedily to terminate in a scene which they then does would not only not soon forget, but would not soon cease to feel;—I mean physical feelings. I make no allusion to the moral sensibility of the party. It is due to Mr. Biggs, who was in the Chair at the time, to say that he acted with honorable impartiality, and did all he could to restore order. Mr. Bragg soon after rose, and remarked, that generally speaking, order and decorum should be observed; but on this occasion he justified his party, or he did not so much blame them. The Legislature will not adjourn sooner than Thursday.

CAPTIONS OF LAWS.—A friend at Raleigh has kindly supplied us with a printed List of Acts passed, so far, by the present Legislature. There are 30 Public and 38 Private Acts, and 22 Resolutions. They present a "beggerly account" indeed!

We prefer to wait for a complete list, before we publish it, especially as our Journal of Proceedings has already shown nearly all that is done. Among the Public Acts passed, is one to pay the $50,000 of Wilmington Rail Road Bonds, and another providing for extra terms of the Superior Courts in any counties where it may be necessary. Also, an act to *"prevent any but citizens of this State from catching Terrapins in Pamlico Sound"!!!* If this be not sufficient to redeem the present Legislature from the reproach of doing nothing for the honor and advantage of the Old North State, we see nothing else that will, unless it be sundry equally important measures, to "prevent obstructions to the passage of fish," commonly called "fish bills."

The following are private acts, relating to counties in our neighborhood:—

Act to alter the time of holding the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of Moore.

Act to repeal so much of "an Act concerning the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Moore and Sampson Counties," as relates to the County of Sampson.

Act to incorporate the "Oak Grove Academy," in Anson County, and appoint Trustees thereof.

Act to change the location of the Court House of Montgomery County, and for other purposes.

Act to repeal an Act, passed in 1831, entitled "an Act to abolish the offices of County Trustee and Treasurer of Public Buildings in the Counties of Richmond, Columbus and Robeson."

Act to incorporate the "Fayetteville Riflemen," in Cumberland County.

Act to restore Jury Trial to the County Courts of Anson.

Act to repeal an Act passed in 1835, entitled "an Act to abolish the office of County Trustee, in the County of Moore, and for other purposes.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Anxious that the people of North Carolina should have the fullest knowledge of the doings of the present Legislature, we have devoted nearly all our space for some weeks past to the record, and we shall continue to do so as long as matter shall be presented of interest enough to justify it. We cannot yet say positively how its labors will result; but if the last days of the Session bring forth nothing better than has already come to light, we think it will be acknowledged, that never were $40,000 of the public money more uselessly expended, even upon the much abused rail roads, than in paying a set of young men, "fresh from School," and of old men, some of whom are greener still, for the "child's play" in which they have been engaged for nearly 70 days past. When the Session is over, we mean to institute a rigid inquiry into the amount of good and evil they will have done; into the "relief" they have afforded to the people, or burdens imposed on them; into the number of pledges they have redeemed or disregarded; into the "reforms" they have effected, or abuses perpetrated. If it do not appear that they have been most "unprofitable servants," it will be because they will have effected something more than has yet come to the public knowledge.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.—We suppose it may be regarded as settled, by this time, that the plan of Congressional Districts originally published in this paper, is the law of the land. The Legislature has been so full of "child's play," as one of the members very correctly describes its doings, that we have been looking for a reconsideration, or a supplementary bill, or a bill to repeal, especially since the Calhounites of the West have declared war against it. But we hear nothing of the kind.

We have heretofore freely expressed our opinion of the measure, and see no reason to change that opinion. It is framed with a view to particular party and personal interests, utterly regardless of the general good, and of the convenience and wishes of the people who have been sundered, or connected together, solely to effect those low schemes of personal and party aggrandizement. As such, it is disgraceful to those who have perpetrated it, and ought to consign them to lasting infamy.

We part company with our old friends of the 7th District with deep regret. It was something to boast of to belong to a majority of 2 000, and to know that they were always ready to stand by their cause and their country. It is not so pleasant to be transferred to a minority of 800. But it may not always be so. The time has been when the 7th was in a worse condition than that, and we may yet see Wake, Wayne and Cumberland revolutionized. We think it will not be hard to effect at the election next August.

We again publish the Districts, as the bill passed:

1st District—Cherokee, Macon, Haywood, Buncombe, Henderson, Rutherford, Burke, Yancey, Cleaveland, and Caldwell.

2d—Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Iredell, Davie, Rowan, and Cabarrus.

3d—Ashe, Wilkes, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham, and Caswell.

4th—Richmond, Montgomery, Anson, Stanly, Davidson, Guilford, and Randolph.

5th—Wake, Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Johnston, and Wayne.

6th—Robeson, Columbus, Bladen, Brunswick, New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin, Lenoir, Onslow, and Jones.

7th—Orange, Person, Granville, Franklin, Warren and Halifax.

8th—Nash, Edgecombe Pitt, Greene, Beaufort, Washington, Tyrrell, Hyde, Craven, and Carteret.

9th—Martin, Bertie, Hertford, Northampton, Gates, Chowan, Perquimons, Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck.

In addition to the gross Gerrymandering which we before exposed, it may be mentioned, that the 8th District above, "extends from within 17 miles of Raleigh, to Cape Hatteras, includes the whole sea-coast from Bogue Inlet to New Inlet; two-thirds of the coast of North Carolina." There's a District for you! But it is not more unfair than some, we might almost say than all, of the others.

We predict that Bedford Brown will never represent the one framed for him.

THE N. C. ARSENAL.—From the sketch of the debate on this subject, which we have copied, the reader will see that our Members have the best of the argument, if they could not command success in their efforts to obtain an appropriation for the above work.

The following letter, however, from our immediate Representative, furnishes strong reason to believe that the debate has had its influence:—

"WASHINGTON, Jan'y 19, 1843.

"Dear Sir: You will see by the proceedings of the Committee of the Whole of the House of Representatives on yesterday and the day before, that we have not been successful in asking a specific appropriation for the Arsenal at Fayetteville. But I think recent occurrences have had the effect of engaging more earnestly the attention of the War Department to this subject.

"Gen. McKay informs me that he had some conversation with the Secretary of War on yesterday, and he inferred from what passed that the Secretary was about to determine on applying a portion of the money appropriated to Arsenals to carrying on the work on the N. C. Arsenal. I am inclined now to think that may be the result."

THE QUARREL.—The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian considers the conduct of the Standard strange and mortifying, denounces it as for a long time past "the official organ of the Bank," [this is a shocking slander of the Bank,] and says "we did not expect to see it come out and defend the high-handed conduct of the Bank, [what conduct?] and make such fiend-like attacks upon its own party," &c. It insinuates that the Standard has been bought up by the Bank.

From the Jeffersonian.

No one who ever knew the Editor of the Raleigh Standard, would suspect him of being *"the organ of Null fication."* But why he should have lugged this far-fetched throw at a portion of his political friends into his article denouncing the Democrats in the legislature, we are at a loss to know; unless it was to stir up the old embers of dislike among certain portions of our party, and insure the final destruction of all. No Democrat at heart could ever have penned the editorial articles in the last Standard; and none but one who could rejoice at the destruction and overthrow of those he had professed to regard as friends, could approve them. The Editor of the Standard, after such conduct, in our opinion, has no just cause to complain that he was read out of the Democratic ranks, by Messrs. Avery, Jones, of Orange, McRae, and others. He deserved the sentence.

The same paper utters its anathemas against the "high-handed" conduct of Gov. Morehead in rejecting Wheeler's bond, though it has not seen the Governor's reasons. What will it say, when it sees that the House of Commons, by 101 to 11, sustained the Governor's decision, and when it sees the evidence showing that a seal was put, *in Raleigh*, to one of the names signed *in Bertie county*, under pretence of a verbal request by the signer? We suppose it will say nothing, but conceal the facts from its readers.

THE HARD-MONEY PARTY.—As a further evidence of the desire of the ultra Locofocos to put down all paper money, we copy the following from the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian:—

"It is also rumored that the stockholders in the Cape Fear Bank intend to follow the lead of the Bank of the State, in proposing to surrender their charter. Let them do so, if they choose; and let their offers be accepted, and then our State will be nearly clear of shinplaster shops."

We once more ask the considerate sensible men in the party, if they will still aid this party in carrying their destructive purpose into effect!

GEORGIA.—Returns from 88 counties give Crawford, (Whig,) 24 339 votes, and McDougald, (Loco,) 19,156. Majority 5,183. The five remaining counties will reduce this majority to about 4,500.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Courier thus exposes some of Mr. Van Buren's duplicity in our late Senatorial election:—

In the management of this business in North Carolina, Mr. Van Buren has exhibited his usual duplicity, but not his accustomed adroitness in concealing it. During the contest Mr. Brown exhibited letters from Mr. Van Buren showing that he had no confidence in Saunders, and that the Democratic party should elect his friend Mr. Brown.

Extracts from these letters have since found their way into the public prints, and Mr. Saunders meets them by the production of letters, written at the same time to him by Mr. Van Buren, in which he expresses great confidence in his democracy, and sincere wishes for his success.

By the exposure of such tricks as these, and by the unfair efforts of Mr. Van Buren and his friends to defeat Mr. Calhoun, a feeling of enmity has been engendered that is daily increasing in bitterness, and is effectually destroying the boasted harmony of the Locofoco family.

A NEW MOVE.—There has been a State Convention held at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, by which Mr. Buchanan was formally nominated for the Presidency. The papers which advocate his claims say it was "one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held" at Harrisburg, nearly every county being represented. They had a President, 22 Vice Presidents, and 9 Secretaries; a long Address to the People of the U. States was adopted.

We ought to have stated, that the Van Burenites had a "great meeting also at Philadelphia a week or two ago, by which *he* was nominated. Besides a letter from Mr. Van Buren himself, many others were read at this meeting, from General Jackson, Messrs. Wright, Tappan, Bedford Brown, &c. &c. in favor of his selection as the Locofoco candidate. (*Nota Bene:* There was no letter from Mr. Calhoun, who does not appear to have been invited to or noticed by this gathering of the "*Democracy.*")

ANOTHER.—The Locofoco Convention of the State of Kentucky has nominated Col. Johnson for President, "subject to the decision of a National Convention."

CALHOUN & VAN BUREN.—The Charleston Mercury has a long article exposing the hostile movements of Van Buren and his organs to Calhoun, on the ground of the latter being a friend to Slavery. The Mercury well says, "let them never afterwards tell us of Mr. Van Buren's *Southern principles.*"

It is said that the Hon. Samuel Young of New York, is to be put upon the Calhoun Ticket for Vice President, instead of Mr. Woodbury, the latter assenting to the change. This is a move to checkmate Van Buren in his own State.

The Hon. Alexander Porter has been elected Senator in Congress from Louisiana, to succeed Mr. Conrad; both Whigs. Judge Porter was formerly in the Senate, where he greatly distinguished himself.

The investigation into the Mutiny and Execution on the brig Somers is concluded, and the opinion of the Court has been forwarded to Washington, where it will be made public, probably in a few days.

Marcus Morton, Loco, has been elected Governor of Massachusetts. His name, and that of Gov. Davis, having been sent up to the Senate by the House, from which to select the Governor, the Senate chose Morton, 28 votes to 11. This result will be of service to the Whigs of that State.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.—The Garrick, from Liverpool, at New York, brings papers to the 15th ult.

The most important news is bad, viz: that the late rise in Cotton has been lost, the price having fallen back to about the old quotations, viz: for Uplands 4 to 6¼d. (equal to 7⅞ to 11¼ cents.) The extreme quotation for fair Upland was 5¼d. Sales 3 to 4000 bales a day. The fall is occasioned by the idea of a very large crop, and more sober views of the effect of the China treaty."

MILD WEATHER.—The prognostications of a severe winter have not been realized. In this place, the willow trees are quite green with new foliage, the hyacinth and crocus are in full bloom, and we even hear of a peach tree that has put forth its blossoms.

A PATTERN SUBSCRIBER.—The Connecticut Courant records the death of Dr. John Watrous, aged 91, who, among other excellencies, had been a subscriber to that paper for nearly 60 years, and was in the habit of paying for it in advance, sometimes as much as three or four years. It is not surprizing that such a good man should have lived to the age of 91; the only wonder is that he ever died.

Another, nearer home.—A subscriber to the Observer in Surry county, who has regularly paid his subscription for 19 years, (and how much longer we know not,) almost always in advance, in forwarding the amount for the year 1843, says, "If there is any one thing which a man ought to do above all others, besides saying his prayers and attending to a sick wife or child, it is to *pay the Printer.*"

We fear that some of our good friends do not attend to the *first* duty above named, or they would be more punctual in complying with the *last.*

POSTSCRIPT.

In the Senate, on Saturday, a resolution to relieve the people, by asking the Banks to discount, was rejected on its third reading, 20 to 18, by a party vote, except that Messrs. Dobson, Hester, Rogers and Stafford, voted for its passage.

Col. Wheeler has executed a new Bond, and has entered on the duties of his office of Treasurer.

Poor Bedford Brown gets scored on all sides; the Register mentions speeches of Gen. Dockery and Mr Shepard (Loco.) on the Special Court bill, in which the Ex-Senator is handled without gloves.

It is expected the Legislature will adjourn on Saturday or Monday next.

Mountain in Labor.—On Friday last, Mr Biggs called up his bill to regulate Bank Exchanges, limiting the rate of Exchange to 1 per cent. He made a most elaborate speech on the bill, (or rather read it,) in which he made such extraordinary statements, that several Whig members took notes to reply. But lo! and behold, before he took his seat, he moved to strike out the whole of *his own bill* but the enacting clause, and to substitute therefor, the bill to prevent the suspension of Specie payments, which had been previously rejected in the Senate! This manœuvre almost equals the exploit of the man, who bit his own head off. These gentlemen, when they get hold of the Banks and the Currency, soon find themselves in too deep water, and forget consistency and every thing else, in their desire to get back to *terra firma.—Register.*

LEATHER, LEATHER.

ALL persons wishing to purchase the above article, will find it to their advantage to call at the Tan Yard, where it will be sold either by wholesale or retail, at reduced prices, by

BEATTY, BYRNE & CO.

January 19, 1843. 38-3w

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, on Monday the 16th, Mr. Graham presented the resolutions of the Legislature of North Carolina, in relation to the completion of the U. S. Arsenal at Fayetteville; which were referred to the Military Committee.

After the presentation of many memorials and reports, the Senate took up Mr. Tappan's resolution to amend the Constitution, so as to limit the term of the Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts to 7 years. Mr. T and Mr. Smith of Connecticut advocated the resolution, as conforming to the spirit of the age and to the genius of our institutions.

Mr. Berrien said that, could he believe that there existed, in the country or in that body, any serious or any deliberate tendency to an opinion so threatening to the stability of this great prop of law and order as that which the Senators announced, he should certainly feel that it was somewhat specially his duty, as the head of the committee to which this matter belonged, to meet such a discussion. He believed it, however, entirely unnecessary, and should therefore forbear to consume, in useless debate, a time which the public business could but ill afford. The Judiciary, (he said,) in those older and more permanent forms, which freedom had long recognised as among its most solid defences, was, he trusted, not to be touched till it should cease to afford, what it was so widely felt to be, the greatest and the strongest security of those rights which it has neither the temptation nor the power to do any thing but guard. He apprehended that there was no part of our institutions to which the calm good sense and experience of the country more resolutely clung, or an attempt to overthrow which by such fundamental change would prove more generally alarming, if there were any fear of its succeeding. He should not move, therefore, to dispose of the resolution by any indirect vote, but wished to see it put directly to the question.

The resolution was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Fulton, Linn, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Wilcox, Woodbury—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Graham, Kerr, McDuffie, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Phelps, Porter, Rives, Smith, of Indiana, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—24.

On the subsequent days of the week, nothing of much interest occurred.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, Mr. Clifford of Maine offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee forthwith to bring in a bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law. The resolution was adopted 128 to 78. The Committee was subsequently instructed to provide, that the bill should not affect any case instituted previous to the passage of the repeal.

On Tuesday, the bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law was read a first, second and third time, and passed, by a vote of 140 to 71. (Messrs. Arrington, Caldwell, Daniel, Deberry, Graham, McKay, Mitchell, Rayner, Rencher, Shepard, Stanly and Washington, voted for the repeal. Mr. Saunders did not vote.)

The Army Appropriation Bill being taken up,

Mr. Deberry moved to strike out ninety thousand dollars, proposed to be appropriated for arsenals, and to insert the following:

"For arsenals, one hundred and ten thousand dollars, twenty thousand dollars of which to be applied towards completing the arsenal now under train of construction at Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

Mr. D. made the following remarks in support of his amendment: Mr. Chairman, the construction of this arsenal was authorized by an act of Congress passed in 1836, and intended as an arsenal of construction; and, on reference to the report of the committee which then reported the bill to the House, it will be seen that its establishment was strongly recommended by the Ordnance Department, and that Fayetteville, North Carolina, was recommended, for several reasons, as the most suitable place for its location. This is the only arsenal intended as one of construction in all the Southern States, and I believe there is no other one erected by the Government south of the Potomac.

The buildings for this arsenal are nearly completed, and that too on a plan and of such dimensions as are suitable for an arsenal of construction. But some indications seem to have been given out that it is apprehended the Department may be disposed to discontinue the work, though it is so nearly completed, and to make it merely an arsenal of deposite, instead of an arsenal of construction, as it was originally designed to be.

I believe it to be the wish of the people of the State from which I come, and certain I am that it is the wish of the people whom I immediately represent, that this work should be carried on and completed, as it was designed to be by Congress when the law was passed.

At the present session of the Legislature of North Carolina, that body have passed Resolutions by both Houses instructing our Senators and requesting the Representatives in Congress from that State to use their best exertions to procure the necessary appropriations to be made to carry on and complete this work.

It is in obedience to the wishes of my immediate constituents as well as to the request of the Legislature of my State, that I submit this amendment, which I hope may be adopted, and that the work may go on and the arsenal be completed as first designed.

Mr. Fillmore opposed the amendment, and Mr. McKay advocated it. Before the question was taken the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, the question came up.

Mr. McKay said he had procured this morning from the Register of the Treasury a statement showing the exact amount of unexpended appropriations for arsenals on hand to be about $90,000. It was intended, he said, by Congress at the time this appropriation was made that $10,000 of it should be applied to completing the arsenal at Fayetteville. The Secretary said he had issued an order discontinuing the appropriation there. Now, all that was necessary to be done was to require a part of this appropriation to be applied to the continuance of the work. Ten thousand dollars would be a reasonable sum, having reference to the necessity of the work and to the state of the Treasury, and that amount was now in the Treasury designed for this arsenal. He, therefore, appealed to his colleague (Mr. Deberry) so to modify his amendment as not to increase the appropriation, but simply to require the expenditure of a portion of this money at Fayetteville, which would be carrying out the will of Congress as expressed in the act of last session.

Mr. Deberry was understood to say that he had no particular objection to modifying his amendment as suggested by his colleague, but that he doubted whether it was not the better plan to let the amendment remain as it now stood. He had called at the last session at the Ordnance Department to ascertain whether it was contemplated by the department to complete this arsenal. He was told that the department had recommended $150,000 for these objects for the last year, but that the Committee of Ways and Means had curtailed it to $120,000, and that not having sufficient funds on hand they were constrained, as a matter of necessity, to forego operations on this establishment. He had some suspicions as to the sincerity of the department in carrying on this work; he would like to see it at least continued in progress. For the last year or two nothing, he believed had been done on it, when there had been appropriations sufficient to do something. They did not like to be tantalized, or, he might say, humbugged in this work, but wanted it completed, as was designed by the Government. He had a document in his hand, being a letter of Colonel Bomford to the Military Committee in 1836, when this arsenal was first commenced, which he requested the Clerk to read, and which furnished better arguments for carrying on and completing this work than any he could make.

[The letter was read by the Clerk.]

Mr. D. then modified his amendment so as to leave the amount of the item $90,000, and providing that $10,000, thereof should be applied to carrying on to completion the arsenal at Fayetteville.

Mr. McKay wished to add, what he had omitted to state when he was up before, that the officer in charge of this work stated that there was a large amount of materials on hand which would be lost if the work was discontinued. He read from a letter of the officer to that effect. All he desired was that the materials now on hand should be used, and he asked that a reasonable sum only should be appropriated for this purpose, viz. the sum appropriated at the last session of Congress.

Mr. Gilmer thought the principle of this amendment was wrong. It was setting a bad precedent. The gentleman from North Carolina proposed to direct that $10 000 out of the $90,000 appropriated to arsenals in general should be applied to the arsenal at Fayetteville. He was not aware of any peculiar reason that should induce Congress to designate this particular appropriation for this particular arsenal. The matter ought to be left to the discretion of the Executive Department.

Mr. Graham was understood to say that Congress had heretofore appropriated for carrying on this work; that materials were now collected and would be lost if the work was stopped, as directed by the Department. It was, therefore, necessary that Congress should say that the work should go on, as they had intended. The amendment of his colleague was reasonable; it provided for nothing but the complying with the original intention of Congress that this work should go on.

Mr. Calhoun (quite indistinctly heard) was understood to say that he was desirous that this proposition should succeed. He thought that an arsenal should be maintained in North Carolina. There were a great many arsenals in the Northern part of the country more than were necessary. He referred to the various arsenals in the New England States and in New York—seven in all—and said he thought that for this whole range of country two were sufficient. One would be sufficient for the whole of New England. At each of these arsenals, as now conducted, there had to be officers—a superintendent and disbursing officer, and a number of men for the purpose of repairing and keeping in order the arms deposited in them; and a great portion of these men had nothing to do. Let these arsenals be placed as they ought to be; let there be a depot at some suitable place in New England from which arms might be transferred by our rivers and railroads to where they were wanted, and let there be one officer to superintend, one to do all the disbursing, and let the same number of men be employed as in any one of them at present, and they would be sufficient to do all the work. So in New York. The means of conveyance had been so greatly facilitated by the improvements of the last few years, that it was a most unnecessary and most wasteful expenditure of the public money to continue three arsenals there when one would be abundantly sufficient; and he should suppose that one would be sufficient for New York and Pennsylvania.

Let this whole subject be gone into; let the whole system be overhauled, and let arsenals be established where the great necessities of the country required. He thought one should be established at North Carolina, or in that vicinity; one was sufficient for New England, and one for New York and Pennsylvania. He was therefore decidedly in favor of reducing this appropriation, and thereby accomplishing the purpose of the gentleman from North Carolina—of accommodating the wishes of every section of the whole country, and of answering the ends of the Government.

Mr. Gilmer inquired of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means (Mr. Fillmore) whether this appropriation was designed for the repairs of arsenals, or for the completion of new ones?

Mr. Fillmore said it was mainly for repairs.

Mr. Gilmer concurred with the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Calhoun) in the belief that there were too many arsenals. There were too many places of deposite for arms, and many of them might be dispensed with. Without going into the details of this subject, he would say that he intended to submit, when it was in order, a proposition to reduce this item from $90,000 to $50,000, so that those arsenals which were not absolutely necessary might be dispensed with, and the arms in them transferred to others. That would leave the object of the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Deberry) still in the power of the House, or the subject might be submitted to the discretion of the Executive Department.

Mr. Saunders said there was $10,000 of an unexpended balance not applied to this arsenal, and the object of the present motion was to apply it. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Gilmer) had said it was not necessary, because it rested in the discretion of the War Department. It was true; but the Department had already decided not to carry on these works any further. The object now, in the amendment proposed by his colleague, was to give specific instructions, so that, either out of the appropriation now made or of the unexpended balance on hand, this $10,000 should be applied to completing the arsenal at North Carolina. It was therefore necessary that these instructions should be given for this purpose.

The reasons already given, he hoped, would be satisfactory. It had been stated that materials were collected and would be wasted without the work was carried on; and, as the Legislature of his State had called their attention to it, it would seem but respectful to them that this little sum should be applied for this purpose.

Mr. Meriwether said he was totally in the dark on this subject, and knew not whether the amendment was proper or not. He knew not what was the object. The gentleman had said it was for the purpose of supplying four States with arms. His State could get arms with much more facility from New York than from North Carolina. He referred to the estimates for various arsenals at the North, and considered them unworthy objects of expenditure. He was disposed, if the gentleman could show him the propriety or the necessity of carrying on this work at this time—he was willing to vote not only $10,000 but $20,000 if necessary; and to save that amount by cutting it from objects which, according to the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Calhoun,) were now unnecessary. He was willing to restrict the appropriation there, and expend it on the object of the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. Graham said the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Meriwether) had said that his State could more conveniently get arms from New York than from North Carolina. That was true in time of peace. But an arsenal was not a peace establishment. The object of them was for the time of war. Suppose the British navy was floating on the coast between Savannah and New York, he would ask the gentleman whether it would be as easy a matter to go by land from Georgia to New York as to North Carolina? No. But he held that it was not in the power of the Department, at their will and caprice to suspend a work which Congress directed. They had said the work ought to be carried on, and the steps they had taken for it ought not to be nullified by the will of the Department.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Deberry, and decided in the negative, by ayes 26, noes not counted.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, moved an amendment to strike out this whole item—appropointing "for arsenals for the said fiscal year $90,000"—and insert an appropriation of $25,000 for completing the arsenals at Little Rock and Fayetteville.

This amendment also was rejected.

On Thursday, after the usual morning business, the motion of Mr Proffit, to reconsider the vote by which the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law was passed, came up, and Mr Cushing took the floor in reply to the various members who had commented on his "auction speech," in which he put up the Administration to the highest bidder. He was replied to by Messrs Fessenden, Davis and Marshall, when Mr Proffit withdrew his motion, (which seems to have been made only to enable Mr Cushing to let off a speech,) and the bill was sent to the Senate for its concurrence.

In the proceedings of Friday and Saturday we find nothing of particular interest.

DICKSON EVANS, M. D.,

Eclectic,

OCCUPIES the Store, corner of Green and Bow streets, where he may be found when not professionally engaged. He disclaims the use of poisons, whether vegetable, mineral, or animal; or any other means which have a tendency to reduce the vitality of the system.

"Do not counteract the living principle."—*Napoleon.*

His Materia Medica will be composed principally of the medical plants of our country, which have proven themselves innocuous and powerfully sanative.

"Prove all things and hold fast that which is good."—*St. Paul.*

A good assortment of Botanic Medicines will be kept for sale. These Medicines are particularly recommended for the cure of chronic diseases, such as Dropsy, Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, &c.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1843. 38tf

MARRIED,

In Brownsville, S. C., by F. J. Miles, Esq., on the 6th instant, Mr. CAMPBELL MORRISS to Miss ALLEY, daughter of Jesse Carter, all of Brownsville, S. C.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 12th instant, Mr. JAMES DICKSON, aged 69 years, a native of Ireland, but for many years a resident of that place.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of the late James Hadlock, at December Term, 1842, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, *Adm'r.*

January 24, 1843. 38-4w

Further Notice.

ON SATURDAY the 17th of February, 1843, the undersigned, as Administrator of the late James Hadlock, will proceed to sell at his late residence on Hillsborough street, all the Personal Property of said Estate, household and kitchen Furniture, one Carriage, Cow and Calf, a large stock of Medicine, and a valuable assortment of Books.—Terms made known on day of sale. The sale will be continued from day to day until all is disposed of.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, *Adm'r.*

January 21, 1843. 38-3w

SPLENDID

LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

$30,000! $10,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class D, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday the 11th of February, 1843.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

$30,000, 10,000, 5,000, 3,317, 2 of 2,500, 4 of 2,000, 10 prizes of 1,500, 200 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Half do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarter do	32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

January 21, 1843. 38-td-pd

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

☞ Other Schemes in the next Observer.

LARGE

AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY the 13th day of February next, being the 2d Monday in said month, the Subscriber will sell at Auction, in the town of Wadesborough, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of Calicoes, Muslins, Silks, Hosiery, Vestings, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, &c. &c.—Also, a large assortment of FANCY CUTLERY. Also, a great variety of articles in the line of Jewelry. All of which Goods are of latest fashions and approved styles. Also on the same day, I will sell my Jersey Wagon and Horse. Terms of sale, *Cash.*

I most earnestly request all persons to whom I have sold Goods on a credit, to come forward on that day and liquidate their several accounts with Cash.

I also take this opportunity of returning my most sincere thanks to the people of Anson county, for the liberal patronage I have received, and the kindness and hospitality with which I have been treated during my sojourn amongst them.

JOSEPH GOLDSMITH.

Wadesborough, Jan. 12, 1843. 38-3w

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, near Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C., his boy Isaac, aged about thirty years, yellow complected, spare made, about five feet ten inches high, very quick spoken, and has a large scar on one of his feet, not recollected which. I will give the above reward to any person who will confine him in any Jail so that I get him again, or deliver him to me at my residence. JAMES L. TERRY.

January 19, 1843. 38-4w

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 71, Maiden Lane, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country Merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia,

A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

This article has been in constantly increasing use for 20 years past. Price 75 cents per bottle.

Hays' Liniment.

For the cure of Piles, Dropsy, Swellings, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Croup and Whooping Cough, Bruises, Sprains, and Burns, Sores and Ulcers.—Price $1 per bottle.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge,

A remedy for Worms, perfectly harmless to child or adult. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Lin's Balm of China,

For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

Dally's Magical Pain Extractor.

A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortification, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

Indian Vegetable Elixir.

A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

Hewes' Liniment,

A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

Lin's Strengthening Plasters,

For the relief of pains and weakness in the Breast, Back, or Side. Also removes the irritation of incipient Consumption from the Lungs to the surface of the body. So in Liver Complaints, Coughs and Colds. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Spohn's Headache Remedy,

For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.

January 18, 1843. 38tf

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 1, 1842. 87tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand, a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

November 14, 1842. 28-tf

FRESH

Drugs, Medicines, &c.,

At the New Drug Establishment,

Person Street, nearly opposite the Bank Cape Fear,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber, in addition to his former stock, has received by the late arrivals a FRESH SUPPLY of

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Among which are the following articles:

Aquafortis; Muriatic, Nitric, Prussic and Acetic Acids; Antimony; Arsenic; Arrow Root; Spts. Amoniæ; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Amoniæ; Borax, refined; Blue Vitriol; Barley; Bole Armenian; Prussian Blue; Burgundy Pitch; Blacking, Military and Paste; Pulverized Yellow Bark; Flor. Benzoin; Blue Mass; Flesh and Shoe Brushes; Ext. Belladonna; Ox. Bismuth; Bazilicon Ointment; Cubebs, pul.; Cammomile Flors.; Camella, pulv.; Cantharides; Cobalt; Columbo, pulv.; Colchicum; Colocynth; Lapis Calaminaris; Chalk, prepared; Camphor; Calc. Charcoal; Calomel; Cologne; Ext. Cicuta, Cloves; Digitalis; Elm Bark; Ether; Elecampane; Emory; Ergot; Fowler's Solution; Arsenic; Glue; Gum Aloes; Gum Shellac; Gum Myrrh; Gum Guiac; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Gum Gamboge; Gum Arabic; Gum Tragacanth; Galls; Hair Powder; Powder Puffs; Hive Syrup; Hyd. Potash; Indigo; Ipecac; Ink, black and red; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Liquorice, refined; Lunar Caustic; Magnesia, cal. and carb.; Manna; Madder; Matches; Mustard; Sulphate Morphine; Acet. Morphine; Nux Vomica; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil; Croton Oil; Opodeldoc; British Oil; Opium; Piperine; Peppermint; Quassia; Quicksilver; Roots of all kinds; Sal. Tartar; Tartaric Acid; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Sup. Carb. Soda; Uva Ursi; Wedgewood's Mortars; Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff.

Wright's Pills; Godfrey's Cordial; Bateman's Drops; Capsules; Medicamentum; Cephalick Snuff; Henry's Magnesia; Turlington's Balsam; Tamarinds; Spirits Turpentine; White Lead; Putty; Window Glass, &c. &c.

The whole at prices designed to be satisfactory, and to insure a continuance of the custom of those who purchase at the establishment.

JAMES A. McRAE.

☞ Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM having removed his Office to the new Drug Establishment on Person street, may be found there when not professionally engaged.

November 12, 1842. 28tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, are requested to come forward and settle the same with the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner. All persons having claims against said firm, will present them to me for settlement, as I am duly authorized to close the business of the firm.

The business will, for the present, be continued under my superintendence, and the very large and fresh STOCK OF GOODS on hand will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1842. 31tf

THE MERCHANTS'

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

Directors: WM. E. MATHEW, WILLIAM H. BEATTY, WILLIAM C. SHAW, JAMES I. CORNER, JOHN DUSHANE, CHARLES R. PEARCE, THO. R. MATTHEWS, G. W. RICHARDSON, JOHNS HOPKINS,

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞ J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, the following SLAVES, for the apprehension of either a reward of Fifty Dollars will be given:

DAVE, who ranaway in Alabama, formerly belonging to Alex. Watson or Mr. Purcell, of Robeson county, N. C. Sometimes called Dave Watson.

Also, another slave named DAVE, purchased of W. G. McDonald, of Cumberland county, N. C.

The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension (without injury) of either of the above named Slaves.

R. YELDELL.

November 3, 1842. 27tf

☞ Information to be furnished to P. P. Johnson, Fayetteville, N. C.

Received pr. Steamer Fayetteville,

46 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
10 boxes Stuart's Candles,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee.

Also, a general assortment of Gentlemen's Overcoats, at private sale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 17, 1842. 33-tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balace in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

Christmas & New Years' Presents.

THE TOKEN; Magnolia; Friendship's Offering; Ladies' Album, and Rose;—splendid Annuals. Sears' Bible Biography, with several hundred Engravings; Sears' Wonders of the World, also with numerous Engravings; Norman's Rambles and Discoveries in Yucatan, with numerous Engravings. Language of Flowers.

Also, the American Almanac for 1843; The U. S. Almanac for do.; Sketches by Boz; Nicholas Nickleby; Oliver Twist; Curiosity Shop; Pickwick Papers; (all with Plates.) Condition and Fate of England, by Lester; Benjamin's Architect; U. S. Dispensatory; Preston's Book Keeping, Indelible Ink, &c.

Dec. 19. E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

Groceries and Hardware,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Colins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

Also,

A large and general assortment of **CANDLES**, kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1842. 23tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

HOLBROOKS' BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by JAMES MARTINE

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. All old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 59tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office.

NEW GOODS,

Uncommonly Cheap.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the late reduced prices, among which are—French Lawns and Prints, Ginghams, plain and figured Muslin, best black Silks, figured and plain ditto, some very superior dress Shawls and Capes, newest style London Straw Bonnets, common ditto, Calicoes, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambric, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, 3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics, Spool Cotton and Sewing Silk, Tuck and Side Combs, with many other articles, forming the largest assortment in this State,—all of which are offered at reduced prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

June 27, 1842. 8tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL and WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

500 SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large.)
10 hhds. Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises, Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes
Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Berrien's,)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime,)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine; all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can offer our customers Goods at *lower rates*, for Cash or Country Produce, than any former year. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 18tf

N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business. C. J. & R. M. O.

Locofoco Friction MATCHES.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

FRANCIS A. TERRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

WILL Practice in the County and Superior Courts of Richmond and the adjoining Counties. 35-6wpd

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE Dwelling House situated on Union Street and Maiden Lane, occupied by Mr. Wm. S. Latta.

Also, the Brick Store on the North side of Hay Street, occupied by Mr. D. McLaurin.

Also, the Warehouse on Franklin Street, in rear of the Bank of the State.

For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to

I. WETMORE, *Cashier.*

Dec. 20, 1842. 33tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

Shirtings & Sheetings, 4-4 & 7-8,

COTTON YARNS, from Nos. 4 to 12, Carpet Twine 3 and 4 ply, and wrapping Twine, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills, near Fayetteville, N. C. Country Merchants will do well to call and examine these goods before making their fall purhases elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

July 6, 1842. 9-tf.

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.

October 18, 1841. 72tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

Valuable Real Estate at Auction.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday, February 8th, 1843, at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, viz:—

One Lot and three two story Brick Stores and Warehouses, (which will be sold separately or together,) known as "Hooper's Buildings."

One Lot on Mason Alley, with a comfortable Dwelling and Outhouses, now in the occupancy of Miss Anniss Pilkington, formerly D. McColl's.

One Lot in Lower Fayetteville, known as No. 17.

A tract of Land, beginning on the river and running to the road leading to Lumberton, including the "Piney Bottom," containing about 1600 acres, divided into lots of 60 to 221 acres, known as the Broadfoot and Ashe Lands.

A Plat of the Land, as divided, can be seen on application to J. Munn.

A Lot on Moore and Ann streets, the old Brick Yard, containing about 7 acres.

A Lot in Campbellton, being one-sixth of 6 acres undivided, at and below the mouth of Cross Creek.

Terms will be liberal, and made known on the day of sale.

MARGARET S. HOOPER,
Executrix of Jas. H. Hooper.
WM. HOOPER,
Adm'r of T. C. Hooper.

January 3, 1843 35ts

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of Archibald Munroe of Moore County, late Merchant, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the first day of May next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

November 26, 1842. 30-10w-pd

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen.) Fine Old Madeira Wine, Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines
10 bbls. Calcined Plaister,
5 casks ground do.
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34-tf

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

TO FAMILIES.

ROWAND'S IMPROVED

TONIC MIXTURE.

THOSE who would have recourse to a Family Medicine for FEVER AND AGUE, Dyspepsia, and Nervous Weaknesses, should discriminate between the "thousand and one" remedies constantly heralded forth to the public, (the same now as in all times past,) and that almost universally successful prescription called

ROWAND'S IMPROVED TONIC MIXTURE.

A few remarks will serve to illustrate the difference. In the first place, the operation of the Tonic Mixture in the cure of Fever and Ague is upon entirely new and peculiar, yet safer principles. 2ndly: It not only promptly arrests the course of the chills, when punctually and perseveringly used, but it soon restores the wonted functions of the general system to a perfectly healthy state; when relapses are no more liable to ensue than an attack of the disease in one who has never had it before. Thirdly: The system, during the administration of the Improved Tonic Mixture, springs up at once under its benign influence, and gives forth an earnest of returning health and vigour. Fourthly: Producing more or less effect on the bowels, the cause of the disease passes off in the way most strongly indicated by nature. Fifthly: Its effects on the system are uniformly mild and safe, as well as efficient, and it is as well adapted to the feeblest infant, simply by a modification of the dose, as to the most vigorous adult. Many other considerations, of the utmost importance to the anxious parents and invalids, might be enumerated here, but the above are a few of the points of contrast, in comparison with the remedies generally resorted to in professional and family practice, from which a proper judgment may be formed in selecting the remedy.

N. B. With a view to re-establish entire confidence in the efficiency of the "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," to effect a lasting cure of Fever and Ague, the Proprietor restores the original guarantee, viz: The money shall be returned in every case wherein the remedy has been punctually used without producing the desired effect.

Address DR. JOHN R. ROWAND,
No. 28 *North Second Street, Philadelphia.*

Sept. 1, 1842. 18-tf

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and or all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-tf

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Cook Woman, accustomed also to house work; a good washer and ironer. Has no children. Apply at this office.

January 11, 1843. 36-tf

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

January 11, 1843. 36tf

115 BARRELS IRISH POPATOES, just received and for sale at the Waggon Yard, by JACKSON JOHNSON.

Dec. 30, 1842. 35-4wpd

Received per Henrietta Steamer,

25 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
25 do. Common do. do.
A few dozen very superior PORT WINE.

For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 29. 1842. 35-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

25 BBLS. IRISH POTATOES. For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 27, 1842. 34-tf

VALUABLE LAND for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, a large quantity of Valuable LAND, in the Counties of Moore and Montgomery, much of which is of a superior quality of bottom and up-land, well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, &c., with excellent Buildings, Grist Mill, and Orchard. This land lies in the midst of one of the finest ranges in North Carolina. Its character for health and good water, is seldom equalled. It will be sold in any number of acres to suit the purchaser, and on terms to suit the times. Those wishing to purchase, would do well to examine it. Application to me, near Raleigh, or to Gen. W. D. Dowd, near Carthage, Moore county, either in person or by letter, will be promptly attended to.

P. W. DOWD.

December 10, 1842. 33-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at December Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executor to the last Will and Testament of John Kelly, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all persons having claims, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JONA. EVANS, Sen., *Ex'r.*

December 6. 1842. 31tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed.

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

Just Received and for Sale,

20 CASKS PRIME CHEESE,
400 yards Ingrain CARPETING, (at 50 cts. per yard.)

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

November 24, 1842. 30-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of George B. Atkins, deceased, at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate, are requested to settle their accounts; and those having demands against the same, are required to present them, properly authenticated, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JOHN H. HALL, *Executor.*

December 20, 1842. 33-6w

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

THE Subscriber will give the above reward to any person who will deliver to me, or lodge in Jail so that I get them, my Negro Woman MARY and Child, who absconded in February last. She formerly belonged to Mrs. Wood in Lumberton, and from recent information she is now lurking about there. A further description is unnecessary, as she is so well known there.

R. G. W. HODGES.

Brownsville, S. C., Dec. 9, 1842. 32-2m

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1842.

Daniel McDonald *vs.* Distributees and Legatees of D. McDonald, dec'd,—an application to prove the last Will and Testament of D. McDonald, in due and solemn form.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Arch'd McMillan and Malcom McDonald, two of the Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in February next, then and there to object, if they think proper, to Plaintiff's application, otherwise the same will be admitted to probate.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 1st Monday of November, 1842.

DAVID LEWIS, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 25] 33-6w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, at his Auction Store, opposite the Hotel, has in Store the following GOODS:

2500 BUSHELS Turk's Island SALT,
200 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
25 hhds N. Orleans and P. R. Sugars,
150 kegs Nails,
75 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
1000 lbs Putty,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
100 bags Shot,
1500 lbs Bar Lead,
25 bbls Green Copperas,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 boxes Brown Soap,
10 tons Iron,
25 bags Pepper, Ginger and Pimento,
100 lbs best Caraccas Indigo,
200 reams Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper,

Loaf, Lump and Crushed Sugar, Stuart's Candles, Almonds, Prunes, Raisins, Soda and Butter Crackers, Preserved Ginger, Cheese, half and qr. bbls No. 1 Mackerel, Snuff, Tobacco and Spanish Cigars, Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson and Young Hyson Teas, Madder, Salts, Saleratus, Brimstone, Saltpetre, Alum, Logwood, Fustic, Canewood, Brazil wood, with other Dyes, Drugs and Medicines of good quality, Fancy Soap and Perfumery, common and fine Crockery and Glass Ware, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

150 Packages Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Cotton and Wool Cards, Fur, Wool and Palm Hats, Straw Bonnets, Collins' and Kings' Axes, 2000 pairs assorted Boots and Shoes.

The above Goods have been purchased at low prices. The assortment is general, and they will be sold at a moderate advance for Cash, or on credit to punctual customers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

October 20. 1842. 25tf

GEO. D. HUBBARD,

Draper and Tailor,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

April 9, 1842. 97tf

NEW STOCK OF

BOOKS AND STATIONARY

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Comprising a very general stock of School Books, Blank Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, (some very low priced Ruled Cap;) Superfine Pen and Pocket Knives, Ink, Inkstands, &c. &c. All of which he will be glad to sell at his usual low prices *for Cash.*

New publications received frequently from New York; and any work not on hand procured to order at short notice. E. J. HALE.

September 28.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Team with all the necessary fixtures for the Road.

Apply to H. LEETE.

June 28, 1842. 8tf

ALMANACS FOR 1843.

TURNER & HUGHES', and Farmers' and Planters' Almanacs for 1843, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

November 8, 1842.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

State of North Carolina,

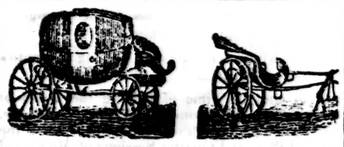
MOORE COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

James Dalrymple and Andrew Cox, *vs.* Andrew Sheppard & Alex. C. Curry. } *Injunction*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Andrew Sheppard, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that he appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, in the town of Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday of February, 1843, and plead, answer or demur, or the bill will be taken as to him pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of said Court, the Monday before the last Monday of August, 1842.

36] S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which will are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 2, 1843.